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STATISTICAL NOTES

ON THE

PROGRESS OF VICTORIA,

IN RELATION TO

Agriculture and Live Stock,

TO 31ST MARCH, 1862.

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REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF VICTORIA.



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Statistical Notes on the Progress of Victoria.

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1862.

IN the following pages are presented the Agricultural Statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1862. I feel it is to be regretted that the pressure of work upon the Government Printing Office has been such as to prevent their earlier issue in their present form.

Agricultural statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1862.

Earlier issue prevented by pressure of work on Government Printing Office.

Approximate and correct summaries already issued.

2. It is true that the usual Approximate Summary was promptly published for general public information on the 21st May last, and that correct summaries of the cultivation and live stock appeared subsequently in the Annual Statistics of Victoria for 1861; but it would also have been most desirable that the present detailed returns should have been printed as soon as compiled, in which case they might have been available to the public some months before the close of the past year.

3. Although the matter embodied in returns of this nature does not cease to be of practical value to the man of business as well as to the statist when the time to which they refer has passed over, yet it is to be feared that their late publication very much diminishes their interest to the general public, and prevents that attention being paid to their details which their importance really merits.

Returns of this nature still of value.

4. I now proceed briefly to draw attention to some of the most prominent points of interest exhibited in the returns.

NUMBER AND EXTENT OF HOLDINGS.

NUMBER AND EXTENT OF HOLDINGS.

5. The number of occupiers shown in the returns of each of the last seven years was as follows :—

Number of occupiers for the last seven years.

		Number of Holders.		
Year ending 31st March, 1856	4,326	
" 1857	7,523	
" 1858	10,259	
" 1859	11,573	
" 1860	13,175	
" 1861	13,653	
" 1862	14,960	

Increase in the
number of oc-
cupiers.

6. With reference to the above figures, it may be observed that prior to 1862 the holders referred to were only those occupying purchased land ; but in 1862, 393 holders of Crown land, either under occupation licenses or someother tenure (not pastoral), were included. The increase in the number of holders during the year, including these non-squatting occupiers of Crown land, was 1,307, and without them the increase was 914. In 1861 the increase in the number of holders as compared with the previous year was 478, and in 1860 it was 1,602.

Increase or de-
crease of hold-
ings of each
class.

7. The increase or decrease of holdings of each class is shown in Table X., by which it appears that allotments of all sizes increased in numbers, with the exception of those between 1 and 5 acres, which showed 44 less than the previous year. Of the others, the greatest increase was in holdings of from 100 to 200 acres in extent, which augmented by 323, and the least increase was in holdings of from 350 to 500 acres, which only showed one additional holder.

Classes of hold-
ings, showing
the highest
numbers.

8. Of the different classes of lots in the occupation of individuals as shown by the same table, the greatest number were those between 50 and 100 acres, and between 100 and 200 acres. The same two classes showed the highest numbers in the previous year. In the year under review they also numerically increased more than any of the other classes.

Increase or de-
crease of land
comprised in
different sized
holdings.

9. Table XI. shows the increase or diminution in the extent of land under holdings of different sizes, whereby it is seen that holdings of from 350 to 500 acres were the only description which showed a diminished area, and this was only slight, amounting to 1,560 acres. The largest increase was in lots of upwards of 500 acres, which showed that an addition of 480,000 acres had been made to them during the year. The next largest increase, amounting to nearly 40,000 acres, was in lots of from 100 to 200 acres, and the next, amounting to 32,000 acres, was in lots of from 200 to 350 acres.

Land in occupa-
tion for the last
six years.

10. The following figures show the extent of land in occupation during each of the last six years :—

			Area in occupation.	
			Acres.	
Year ending 31st March, 1857	...	...	1,532,348	$\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1858	...	...	2,113,134	$\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1859	...	...	2,519,156	$\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1860	...	...	3,015,607	$\frac{1}{4}$
" " 1861	...	...	3,517,033	$\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1862	...	...	4,090,784	

Increase of land
in occupation.

11. The total increase of occupied land during the last year is thus shown to have been 573,750 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This is the largest increase since 1858, in which year, as compared with the previous one, the increase of land in occupation was upwards of 580,000 acres. It must, however, be borne in mind, that of the increase in the year under review, an extent of 54,657 acres was of "Crown land exclusive of stations" (see column 6, Table I.), which includes the land held under occupation licenses and that occupied under the leasing clauses of the Act 24 Vict. No. 117, usually known as the Nicholson Land Act.

Land in occupa-
tion in different
counties.

12. The land in occupation in each county and district during the last two years is set forth in Table III., by which it is seen that, according to the

collectors' returns, a decrease of 318 acres took place in Anglesey, of 711 acres in Follett, and of 1,363 acres in Gipps Land. All the other counties showed more or less increase in the extent of occupied land. This augmentation was greatest in Grenville, which was also the case in the previous year, and least in Mornington. The rates of increase vary from 137,395 acres in the former to 812 acres in the latter county.

13. The land in occupation continues to increase faster than the number of occupiers, as is instanced by the following figures, which give the average number of acres to each holder for each of the last six years :—

Occupied land increases faster than occupiers.

Number of acres to each holder for the last six years.

			Average size of holdings.		
			Acres.		
Year ending 31st March, 1857	204
" " 1858	206
" " 1859	218
" " 1860	229
" " 1861	258
" " 1862	273

14. The figures for 1862 are taken from Table IV., which also gives the average area of holdings in each county and district for the same year. An examination of this table will show that the largest holdings are in Hampden and Follett, in which respectively they average 1,688 and 1,201 acres, and the smallest in Dalhousie, the Loddon, and Bourke, in which the respective averages are 159 acres, 172 acres, and 181 acres. The holdings in the same counties were shown in the last issued Report of Agricultural Statistics, viz., that for the year ending 31st March, 1861, to have been then also the largest and smallest ; but in each of them the average size has increased since that period.

Size of holdings in different counties.

15. The rule already alluded to, viz., that the occupied land increases faster than the number of occupiers, although it has held good over the colony as a whole for the last six years, it has not always done so for each district, inasmuch as the returns show that in some of the counties and districts, the average size of holdings was less in 1862 than in 1861. These were, Anglesey, Dalhousie, Dundas, Grant, Mornington, Polwarth, Talbot, Gipps Land, Rodney, and the Wimmera. In all the other counties and districts the average area showed more or less increase.

Falling off in average size of holdings in some of the counties.

16. The average area in the occupation of each holder was less than the average of the colony in Dalhousie, the Loddon, Bourke, Talbot, Grant, and the Murray. The same six counties, with the addition of Normanby and Evelyn, also showed a smaller average than the colony in the previous year, but in the two last named counties the size of holdings is now larger than the average of the colony.

Counties in which the average area to a holder is less than the average of the colony.

17. Carrying out the practice which has been adopted in former years, of deducting from the total quantity of occupied land the area comprised in holdings under 5 acres and above 500 acres, to arrive at the land comprised in those lots which, from their size, may be considered to be occupied for agriculture rather than for mere horticulture or grazing, a residue is obtained for the year under notice of 12,713 holders, occupying 1,235,432 acres, or an average of 97 acres to each farmer.

Average size of farm holdings.

Average size of farms for the last five years.

18. The results of this mode of arriving at the average size of farms have fluctuated considerably during the last five years, as will be seen by the following figures:—

				Average size of farms. Acres.	
Year ending 31st March, 1858	...	...	...	90	
" " 1859	...	...	...	95	
" " 1860	...	...	...	94	
" " 1861	...	...	...	103	
" " 1862	...	...	...	97	

Average area in the occupation of non-squatting land-holders.

19. By deducting the purchased land, returned as being connected with runs (1,625,399 acres), and the number of holders of the same (594) from the total area in occupation and the total number of holders, a residue of 2,465,385 acres in the occupation of 14,366 holders is the result; and dividing the former by the latter, a quotient of 172 acres for the average extent of non-squatting holdings is the result. This is evidently not the same as the average extent of farms, because the large holdings used for pastoral pursuits, provided they are not attached to runs, are included in the computation. The result, therefore, differs widely from that of the average size of farms, as deduced from the extent of holdings which are known to be those generally occupied for farming purposes.

Average size of allotments of purchased land attached to runs.

20. Dividing the purchased land attached to runs by the number of holders, an average of 2,736 acres is obtained to each squatting land holder. According to the previous year's returns, the average size of each holding of purchased land unconnected with runs was 140 acres, and if connected with runs the average was 2,790 acres.

Average extent of occupied land to each individual of the population for the last six years.

21. The average extent of land in occupation to each head of the population is given below for the last six years, by which it is seen that the proportion to the individual is steadily increasing from year to year, and has more than doubled during the whole period.

				Average area in occupation to each individual of the population. Acres.	
Year ending 31st March, 1857	...	...	...	3·7	
" " 1858	...	...	...	4·5	
" " 1859	...	...	...	4·9	
" " 1860	...	...	...	5·6	
" " 1861	...	...	...	6·5	
" " 1862	...	...	...	7·5	

EXTENT OF LAND
ENCLOSED.

EXTENT OF LAND ENCLOSED.

Extent of land enclosed for the last four years.

22. The quantity of land enclosed has been taken account of by the collectors of agricultural statistics during the last four years, and the following are the figures. They do not, of course, include any fencing erected upon Crown lands for pastoral purposes.

				Area enclosed. Acres.	
Year ending 31st March, 1859	...	...	...	1,724,376½	
" " 1860	...	...	...	2,048,092	
" " 1861	...	...	...	2,495,394	
" " 1862	...	...	...	2,789,836	

23. In 1859 the area enclosed was 68·4 per cent. of the total area in occupation; in 1860 the proportion was 67·9 per cent., in 1861 it was 70·9 per cent., and in 1862 it was 68·2 per cent.

Proportion of land enclosed to area in occupation.

CULTIVATION OF THE LAND.

CULTIVATION OF THE LAND.

24. The total quantity of land cultivated in the year under review amounted to 439,895 acres. The following figures show the number of acres under cultivation, according to the returns of the last seven years :—

Number of acres cultivated for the last seven years.

				Area under cultivation.	
				Acres.	
Year ending 31st March, 1856	...	...	...	115,135	$\frac{3}{8}$
" " 1857	...	...	...	179,982	$\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1858	...	...	...	237,729	$\frac{1}{8}$
" " 1859	...	...	...	298,959	$\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1860	...	...	...	358,727	$\frac{5}{8}$
" " 1861	...	...	...	419,380	
" " 1862	...	...	...	439,895	

25. It will be seen that tillage did not advance during the year, at its accustomed pace. The increase, as compared with 1861, was only 20,515 acres, whereas the mean increase of the six previous years was 60,777 acres; and even in 1858, which out of those six years was the one in which the least progress was made, the increase was nearly 58,000 acres.

Increase of tillage

26. By referring to Table V., the amount of cultivation in each county and district for the last two years will be seen, and it will be found that a falling off has taken place in Bourke, Evelyn, Follett, Grant, and Gipps Land. In all the other counties and districts, however, tillage has advanced. The increase in these amounted in the aggregate to 25,520 acres, and ranged from as high as 5,436 acres in the Murray, to as low as 13 acres in Anglesey.

Increase or decrease of tillage in different counties.

27. The land in cultivation has not during the past year increased in an equal ratio with that in occupation, in consequence of which, the average number of acres placed in cultivation by each holder is somewhat less than it was in the year before. That average, however, as will be seen by the following figures, was higher than it was in any year prior to 1861 :—

Average area cultivated by each holder for the last six years.

				Average area cultivated by each holder.	
				Acres.	
Year ending 31st March, 1857	...	...	...	23·9	
" " 1858	...	...	...	23·2	
" " 1859	...	...	...	25·8	
" " 1860	...	...	...	27·2	
" " 1861	...	...	...	30·7	
" " 1862	...	...	...	29·4	

28. The average extent of land cultivated by each occupier varies considerably in the different counties and districts, and ranges from 66·3 acres in the county of Ripon to 10·1 acres in that of Follett. In Dalhousie, Heytesbury, Ripon, Talbot, Villiers, Rodney, and the Murray, the average of cultivation to each holder is greater than the same average for the entire colony, and in all the other counties and districts it is less than that average.

Average extent cultivated by each holder in different counties.

Proportion of occupied land in cultivation for the last six years

29. The per centage of occupied land in cultivation is slightly less than it has been for the last six years. It will be seen, however, that the figures have maintained great uniformity throughout the whole period.

			Per centage of occupied land in cultivation.	
Year ending 31st March, 1857	...	...	11.74	
" " 1858	...	...	11.25	
" " 1859	...	...	11.87	
" " 1860	...	...	11.89	
" " 1861	...	...	11.92	
" " 1862	...	...	10.75	

Counties in which land in cultivation bears largest and smallest proportion to that in occupation.

30. The county in which the land in cultivation bears the largest proportion to that in occupation is Dalhousie, in which 27 acres in every 100 acres are cultivated; and the one bearing the least is Follett, in which only four-fifths of an acre in every 100 acres is cultivated.

Counties in which proportion of occupied land in cultivation is greater and less than the proportion for the whole colony.

31. The counties in which the proportion of the occupied land cultivated is greater than the same proportion for the whole colony are Bourke, Dalhousie, Grant, Ripon, Talbot, Villiers, the Loddon, and the Murray. In all the rest the proportion is less than that for the colony.

Class of holders cultivating most largely.

32. The class of holders cultivating the most largely has for some years past been observed to be those occupying allotments of from 100 to 200 acres in extent. In the year which is the subject of this report 125,000 acres were placed under cultivation by this class, a quantity amounting to nearly 30 per cent. of the total area cultivated. The next largest cultivators were those in the possession of holdings of between 200 and 350 acres, and of those between 50 and 100 acres; and these three classes combined monopolise now, as heretofore, about two-thirds of the total cultivation.

Class of holders cultivating largest areas.

33. The class in which the holders individually cultivate on the average the largest number of acres continues to be that between 350 and 500 acres. The rule that the proportion of the different classes of allotments cultivated decreases as the allotments increase in size, also remains unchanged.

Cultivation per head of the population for the last seven years.

34. The cultivation for some years past has been increasing so much more rapidly than the population, that it was confidently expected that the tillage in the year under review would have amounted to an acre per head. This anticipation has not, however, been realised, as the population on the 31st March, 1862, amounted to 544,046 persons, and the land under tillage at the same date only to 439,895 acres. It will be seen, however, by the following figures that an increase relatively to the population has taken place, although this increase has not been nearly so great as in preceding years :—

			Number of persons to every 100 acres in cultivation.	
Year ending 31st March, 1857	...	...	228	
" " 1858	...	...	199	
" " 1859	...	...	161	
" " 1860	...	...	149	
" " 1861	...	...	129	
" " 1862	...	...	124	

NATURE OF THE CROPS.

35. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the year, 668 acres were placed under cereals, 65 acres under green crops, 169 acres under hay, and 98 acres under other crops.

NATURE OF THE CROPS.

Acres in every thousand cultivated placed under different crops.

36. Of the 668 acres under cereals, 448 acres were cropped with wheat. The total area under this crop was 196,922 acres, being an increase of 35,670 acres during the year.

Area under wheat.

37. The land cropped with oats for grain amounted to 91,061 acres, against 86,337 acres in the previous year. The increase under this crop in twelve months was, therefore, 4,724 acres. The number of acres of oats in 1000 of all crops was 207.

Area under oats.

38. The extent under barley was only 3,419 acres, or 8 acres in a thousand of all crops. The land under this crop exhibits a falling off of 704 acres since the previous year, and this in face of the fact that nearly £150,000 worth of barley and malt were imported during the year 1861.

Area under barley.

39. The ground placed under maize amounted to 1,714 acres, that under rye and bere to 66 acres, and that under peas, beans, millet, and sorghum to 696 acres, against 1,650 acres, 112 acres, and 662 acres, respectively, in the previous year.

Area under maize, rye and bere, and peas, beans, millet and sorghum.

40. The total extent under cereals was 293,878 acres, which was 39,742 acres in excess of the number shown in the previous year's returns.

Total area under cereals.

41. The area under green crops was 28,597 acres, or 65 acres in 1000 of all crops. Of these quantities, 27,174 acres, or 62 acres in 1000 cultivated, were under potatoes, being an increase since the previous year of 2,333 acres. The other green crops, consisting of turnips, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots and parsnips, and cabbage, are not cultivated to any great extent, and the acreage under each shows a falling off since the last return.

Area under green crops.

42. The hay crop in the year under review covered 74,681 acres, and was in the proportion of 169 acres to 1000 of all crops. The acreage under this crop shows a falling off since the previous year amounting to 16,000 acres.

Area under hay.

43. The land placed under green forage was about 1000 acres less than in the previous year. The total extent cultivated with this crop amounted to 16,692 acres, or 38 acres in every thousand in cultivation.

Area under green forage.

44. The cultivation of tobacco extended from 91 acres to 220 acres ; that of vines from 1,138 acres to 1,464 acres ; that of onions and other small crops remained stationary, at about 580 acres.

Area under tobacco, vines, onions, &c.

45. The aggregate amount of land under gardens and orchards was 6,946 acres, showing an apparent diminution of 352 acres. There is little doubt, however, that there has really been an increase. There is always some difficulty in getting this portion of the returns taken correctly, inasmuch as the collectors are not obliged to visit gardens and grounds kept merely for ornament and pleasure, and some little latitude is necessarily allowed them in determining which gardens come under this category. In consequence of this, returns of this nature are apt to vary a little from year to year, especially when different collectors are employed, as is often the case.

Area under gardens and orchards.

46. About 17,000 acres were allowed to lie fallow, against upwards of 20,000 acres in the previous year.

Area in fallow.

PRODUCE.

Falling off in
yield of princi-
pal crops.

PRODUCE.

47. The average yield of all the principal crops resulted in a falling off as compared with previous years. This will at once be seen by the following figures :—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	tons per acre.	tons per acre.
Year ending 31st March, 1862	18·3	23·5	19·9	2·2	1·2
Year ending 31st March, 1861	21·5	30·5	20·3	3·1	1·6
Mean of last seven years	21·7	28·8	24·9	3·0	1·6

Diminished yield
throughout the
whole colony.

48. This diminished production has prevailed over the entire colony. Wheat especially shows an acreable produce smaller than in the previous year in every county except Evelyn; the oat crop shows a diminished yield in every county except Anglesey; barley, of which the quantity grown over the whole colony is hardly large enough for a fair average to be ascertained, has only increased its yield in six counties; potatoes only show an increased productiveness in Dundas, the Loddon, and Rodney; and hay in Heytesbury alone.

Causes assigned
for the falling
off in produce.

49. Various causes are assigned for this falling off in the various crops.* In Bourke it is ascribed to the extreme dryness of the season. In Evelyn to cropping without fallowing or the use of replenishing stimulants, as well as to the extraordinary dryness of the season. In Mornington to excessive wet in winter and in spring, and subsequently to the ravages of myriads of small brown caterpillars, and of an aphid similar to the cabbage blight. In the Loddon to a severe frost which took place on the 14th or 15th November. In Talbot to frost in early spring, and unusually dry weather during the summer. In Ripon to frost in the latter part of October. In Villiers to a wet spring followed by floods in December, and a blight, similar to the wireworm in England, attacking the roots of the wheat. In Normanby, first, to wet; second, to frosts; third, to drought; fourth, to attacks of grubs; fifth, to attacks of caterpillars. In Dundas to the wet winter, dry summer, late frosts, and hot winds.

Statements as to
favorable sea-
son in Murray
District not
borne out by
returns.

50. It appears by these statements, that a combination of causes unfavorable to the farmer have been in action throughout the greater part of the colony. The only collector who speaks favorably of the season, is the one for the Murray district, and his remarks are certainly not borne out by facts, as every crop returned by him shows a falling off in the yield, although not to the same extent as in some of the other districts.

Wheat produce.

51. The quantity of wheat produced during the year amounted to 3,607,727 bushels, a quantity which, notwithstanding the falling off in the acreable yield already mentioned, exceeded by 147,813 bushels the wheat produce of the previous season.

* See Reports of Collectors of Agricultural Statistics, published in the Appendix.

52. The mean population of the colony during 1862 was 548,450. The quantity of wheat grown therefore would give 6·578 bushels to every individual * If the Chinese, whose numbers probably amounted to 20,000, be deducted from the mean population, a quantity of 6·827 bushels would be available to each individual of the residue. This is a larger average per head than has ever been previously grown in the colony, and should be nearly, if not quite, sufficient to supply the wants of its inhabitants.

Number of
bushels of
wheat to each
individual of
the population.

53. The oat crop during the year amounted to 2,136,430 bushels, being a falling off of 497,262 bushels, and this although it covered nearly 5,000 more acres than the crop of the previous year.

Produce of oats.

54. The returns of barley give 15,736 bushels less than those of the previous season, those of maize give 4,257 bushels less, those of rye and bere show a diminution of 475 bushels, and those of peas, beans, millet, and sorghum, of 923 bushels. In the case of maize and peas, &c., the acreage was greater than in the previous year, but in that of the other two crops it was somewhat less.

Produce of barley
maize, rye, and
bere, and peas,
beans, millet,
and sorghum.

55. The total produce of cereals amounted to 5,845,358 bushels. This was 370,840 bushels less than in 1861, although the crops extended over 39,742 additional acres.

Total produce of
cereals.

56. A falling off took place in the produce of all the green crops. Of potatoes, only 59,364 tons were raised in 1862, against 77,258 tons in 1861; of turnips, 1,120 tons against 2,275 tons; of mangel-wurzel, 6,142 tons against 13,445 tons; of beet, carrots, and parsnips, 985 tons against 2,223 tons; of cabbage, 1,691 tons against 1,905 tons; or in all, 69,302 tons of green crops in the year under review, against 97,108 tons in the previous year.

Produce of green
crops.

57. Only 92,479 tons of hay were raised, against 144,211 tons in 1861. The falling off was entirely in the hay made from cereal grasses. That made from rye grass, lucerne, &c., increased from 1,191 tons to 2,042 tons.

Produce of hay.

58. The produce of onions amounted to 6,262 cwt., or about 25 cwt. to the acre. The gross produce in 1861 was returned at 26,188 cwt., but the average per acre is not known, as the acreage under onions was not then kept separate from that under other crops.

Produce of onions

59. The tobacco crop increased from 1,255 cwt. to 2,552 cwt. The average produce, however, was not so good as in 1861, which showed 13·8 cwt. to the acre against 11·6 cwt. in 1862.

Produce of to-
bacco.

60. Amidst the general falling off in the various crops, it is satisfactory to find a considerable increase in that of the vine. The quantity of grapes sold exceeded that similarly disposed of in the previous year by the difference between 16,972 cwt. and 7,979 cwt.; and the wine produced exceeded that produced in that year by the difference between 47,568 gallons and 11,642 gallons. Of brandy, however, there was a less quantity made, the falling off being from 220 gallons to 79 gallons.

Produce of the
vine.

61. The number and ages of vines for the last two years are given below. Further details for the year under review will be found in

Number and ages
of vines for the
last two years.

* In 1853, the quantity of grown and imported wheat available for consumption, was 6·85 bushels to the individual, including Chinese, and without Chinese, it was 7·38 bushels; in 1859, it was 6·80 bushels, including Chinese, and without Chinese, it was 7·40 bushels; in 1860, it was 7·16 bushels, including Chinese, and without Chinese, it was 7·66 bushels; and in 1861, it was 9·35 bushels, including Chinese, and without Chinese, it was 9·71 bushels. The whole quantity available for consumption during the year 1862 is not yet known, as the returns of Imports and Exports for that year have not been received from the Customs.

Table XXVII. It will be seen that nearly a million of vines were planted during the year:—

	1861.	1862.
Under one year	347,115	711,674
One year to two years	619,096	546,563
Two years to three years	402,393	558,171
Upwards of three years	664,469	1,393,211
Unspecified	805,041	608,716
Total	2,838,114	3,818,335

Grain crops reaped by machinery for the last three years.

62. The use of machinery in the harvesting of grain crops is becoming every year more extensively adopted, as will be seen by the returns of the last three years:—

	Year ending 31st March, 1860	1861	1862	Grain crops reaped by machinery. Acres.
...	14,270
...	27,832
...	45,786

Tables comparing principal and minor crops for the last two years.

63. The two following tables show a comparison of the returns of the principal and minor crops for the last two years:—

PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1861-62.

PRINCIPAL CROPS.
Table showing increase or decrease of principal crops.

VICTORIA.—The Total Extent of Land under Cultivation, the Number of Acres under each of the Principal Crops, the Gross Produce of each Crop, the Proportion per Cent. of the Acreage under each Crop to the Total Cultivation, and the Average Produce per Acre of each description of Crop during the two years ending 31st March, 1861 and 1862, also the Increase or Decrease of each of the Principal Crops in the latter Year.

Year ending 31st March.	Total Extent of Land under Cultivation.	WHEAT.				OATS.			
		Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Per cent. of total Cultivation	Average Produce per Acre	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Per cent. of total Cultivation	Average Produce per Acre
1861	acres. 419,380 $\frac{1}{4}$	bushels. 161,251 $\frac{3}{4}$	bushels. 3,459,913 $\frac{3}{4}$	38·4	bushels. 21·5	bushels. 86,337 $\frac{3}{4}$	bushels. 2,633,692 $\frac{1}{2}$	20·6	bushels. 30·5
1862	439,895	196,922	3,607,727	44·8	18·3	91,061	2,136,430	20·7	23·5
Increase in 1862	20,514 $\frac{3}{4}$	35,670 $\frac{1}{4}$	147,813 $\frac{1}{4}$	6·4	...	4,723 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	·1	...
Decrease in 1862	...	...	...	...	3·2	...	497,262 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	7·0

Year ending 31st March.	BARLEY.				POTATOES.			
	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Per cent. of total Cultivation.	Average Produce per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Per cent. of total Cultivation.	Average Produce per Acre.
1861	bushels. 4,123 $\frac{1}{4}$	bushels. 83,854	1·0	bushels. 20·3	tons. 24,841 $\frac{1}{2}$	tons. 77,257 $\frac{3}{4}$	5·9	tons. 3·1
1862	3,419	68,118	·8	19·9	27,174	59,364	6·2	2·2
Increase in 1862	...	...	...	...	2,332 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	·3	...
Decrease in 1862	704 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,736	·2	·4	...	17,893 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	·9

PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1861-62—continued.

Year ending 31st March.	HAY.				GREEN FORAGE.				MINOR CROPS.			
	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Per cent. of total Cultiva- tion.	Average Produce per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Pro- duce.	Per cent of total Cultiva- tion.	Average Produce per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Pro- duce.	Per cent of total Cultiva- tion.	Average Produce per Acre.
1861	90,920 $\frac{1}{2}$	tons. 144,211	21·7	tons. 1·6	17,660 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	4·2	...	34,245 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	8·2	...
1862	74,681	92,479	16·9	1·2	16,692	...	3·8	...	29,946	...	6·8	...
Increase in 1862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease in 1862	16,239 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,732	4·8	·4	968 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	·4	...	4,299 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	1·4	...

MINOR CROPS, 1861-62.

VICTORIA.—The Extent of Land under each of the Minor Crops, with their Gross Produce and Average per acre; also, the number of Vines, the quantity of Grapes sold, and of Wine and Brandy manufactured, the number of acres under Gardens and Orchards, and the extent of Land in fallow, during the Years ending 31st March, 1861 and 1862; also, the Increase or Decrease of each in the latter Year.

MINOR CROPS.

Table showing
increase or de-
crease of minor
crops.

Year ending 31st March.	Total Extent of Land under Minor Crops.	MAIZE.			RYE AND BERE.			SORGHUM, PEASE, BEANS, AND MILLET.			TURNIPS.		
		Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Pro- duce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Pro- duce.	Average per Acre.
1861	acres. 34,245 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,650	bush. 25,045	bush. 15·2	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	bush. 1,720	bush. 15·4	662	bush. 11,973	bush. 18·1	494 $\frac{3}{4}$	tons. 2,275 $\frac{1}{2}$	tons. 4·6
1862	29,946	1,714	20,788	12·1	66	1,245	18·8	696	11,050	15·9	187	1,120	6·0
Increase in } 1862 ... }	...	64	...	...	...	...	3·4	34	...	...	...	...	1·4
Decrease in } 1862 ... }	4,299 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	4,257	3·1	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	475	...	...	923	2·2	307 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,155 $\frac{1}{2}$	...

Year ending 31st March.	MANGEL-WURZEL.			BEET, CARROTS, AND PARSNIPS.			CABBAGE.			TOBACCO.		
	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
1861	1,029	tons. 13,445 $\frac{1}{2}$	tons. 13·1	458 $\frac{3}{4}$	tons. 2,223 $\frac{1}{2}$	tons. 4·9	275	tons. 1,905 $\frac{1}{2}$	tons. 7·0	91	cwt. 1,255 $\frac{1}{4}$	cwt. 13·8
1862	806	6,142	7·6	194	985	5·0	236	1,691	7·2	220	2,552	11·6
Increase in } 1862 ... }	...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	...	·2	129	1,296 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
Decrease in } 1862 ... }	223	7,303 $\frac{1}{2}$	5·5	264 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,238 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	39	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	2·2

Year ending 31st March.	ONIONS AND OTHER CROPS.		VINES.					Gardens.	Orchards.	Land in Fallow.
	Acres under Onions and other small Crops.	Gross Produce of Onions.	Acres under Crop.	Number of Vines.	Grapes Sold.	Wine Manu- factured.	Brandy Manu- factured.			
1861	579 $\frac{1}{4}$	cwt. 26,188 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,138	2,838,114	cwt. 7,979	gallons. 12,128 $\frac{1}{2}$	gallons. 220	acres. 5,722 $\frac{1}{4}$	acres. 1,576	acres. 20,457 $\frac{1}{2}$
1862	582	6,262	1,464	3,818,335	16,972	47,568	79	5,409	1,537	16,835
Increase in } 1862 ... }	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	326	980,221	8,993	35,439 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
Decrease in } 1862 ... }	...	19,926 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	141	313 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	3,622 $\frac{1}{2}$

LAND TENURE.

LAND TENURE.
Table illustrative
of land tenure
in Victoria.

64. The various kinds of tenure under which land is held in Victoria, and the proportion of land and of cultivation under each, is best illustrated by the following table:—

Description of Tenure.			Occupiers.		Land in Occupation.		Land in Cultivation.	
			Number.	Proportions per cent.	Number of Acres.	Proportions per cent.	Number of Acres.	Proportions per cent.
Not attached to runs.	Freehold land	...	10,322	69·00	1,772,546	43·34	289,399	65·80
	Purchased land rented	...	3,651	24·40	641,262	15·67	130,674	29·70
	Crown land rented	...	393	2·63	51,577	1·26	1,751	·39
Purchased land attached to runs		...	594	3·97	1,625,399	39·73	18,071	4·11
Total			...	...	14,960	100·00	4,090,784	100·00

NOTE.—In the above table, the occupiers of freehold and rented land jointly in one holding, if unconnected with a run, are set down as freeholders, and the land returned as cultivated by them is considered to be of their freehold; but 102,602 acres of purchased land rented and 14,103 acres of Crown land rented, in the occupation of this description of holders, have been included respectively with the rented purchased land and the rented Crown land in the table. In like manner, 4101 acres of Crown land rented by persons also renting purchased land in the same holding have been included with the purchased land rented. The land held by persons whose holdings consisted of purchased land rented only was 542,761 acres, and that held by persons occupying Crown land only (not stations) was 33,373 acres. Of the purchased land held in connection with squatting runs, 84,535 acres out of 1,625,399 acres, or only about a twentieth part, were returned as rented.

Land occupied
by freeholders,
leaseholders,
and squatters.

65. By the returns of 1861 it was found that 48 per cent. of the purchased land in occupation was held by squatters. This proportion has now become reduced to less than 40 per cent. The land held in freehold, which then was less than 35 per cent. of the land in occupation, has now increased to upwards of 43 per cent.

Land cultivated
by freeholders,
leaseholders,
and squatters.

66. The proportions of land in cultivation, viz., 66 per cent. by freeholders, 4 per cent. by squatters, and the remainder by persons renting land, has continued unchanged for the last two years.

Tables respecting
land tenure re-
ferred to.

67. Table IX. gives the total number of acres, and the number of acres in every 1,000 cultivated, placed under cereals, green crops, hay, and other crops by freeholders, persons renting land, and by squatters respectively.

Crops raised by
squatters not
inferior to those
grown by other
classes.

68. Table XIV. shows the average produce per acre on land held under each of the different tenures, by which it is ascertained that, although the amount of cultivation upon purchased land attached to runs is but small, the crops raised by squatters are relatively not inferior to those grown by either of the other classes.

69. Table XXVI. gives full particulars of the land occupied and cultivated, and of the produce raised upon holdings classified as to size and tenure combined.

LIVE STOCK.

LIVE STOCK.

Returns of live
stock for the
last two years.

70. The returns of Live Stock will be found in Tables XXVIII. and XXIX. In the following Table the results are compared with those of the previous year:—

Date.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.
31st March, 1861.....	5,780,896	722,332	76,536	61,259
31st March, 1862.....	6,239,258	628,092	84,057	43,480
Increase	458,362	—	7,521	—
Decrease.....	—	94,240	—	17,779

71. By the above return it is evident that an increase has taken place in the quantity of sheep in the colony to the extent of nearly half a million ; in the previous year the numbers fell off by 14,000. The number of cattle have diminished within the past year by 94,000 ; they increased in the previous year by 39,000. The increase in the number of horses (7,521), as shown by the table, is about equal to that in the previous year (7,248). The pigs have fallen off by nearly 18,000 ; in the previous year there was an addition of 10,000 to their numbers.

Increase or decrease in different descriptions of live stock.

72. Of the total number of sheep in the colony, about 89 per cent. are returned as being on stations ; also, 61 per cent of the cattle, 37 per cent. of the horses, and 9 per cent. of the pigs. The remainder, viz., 11 per cent. of the sheep, 39 per cent. of the cattle, 63 per cent. of the horses, and 91 per cent. of the pigs, were on farms.

Live stock on stations and on farms.

73. Of the cattle kept on land not connected with runs, 73,782 or nearly 30 per cent. were milch cows. The number of milch cows on stations is not known, as no distinction was made in the returns between them and other cattle.

Number of milch cows on farms.

74. The number of holders of stock (not squatters) was returned as 13,715. The number of squatters, according to the returns of pastoral licenses issued, was 1,265.

Number of holders of stock.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Melbourne, 13th April, 1863.

Agricultural Statistics

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1862.

SUMMARY TABLES

AND

TABULAR RESULTS.

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS OF VICTORIA, 1862.

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS—1.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Holders of Purchased Land and of Crown Land (exclusive of Stations), the Aggregate Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land Enclosed, the Total Area in Cultivation, and the Number of Acres under each description of Crop, in each County and Pastoral District and in the entire Colony.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.			Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.					Extent of Enclosed Land.	Total Extent under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.						
				PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land (ex-clusive of Stations).	Total Area in Occupation.			CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.						
				Freehold.	Rented.	Total.					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Mil-let, and Sorghum.	Total.
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		
Anglesey	...	80	33,658	381	33,659	797	34,456	18,461	1,539	455	295	2	1	...	...	753
Bourke	...	3,556	431,338	199,432	630,770	11,810	642,580	507,495	86,678	30,268	11,625	637	69	4	118	42,721	
Dalhousie	...	1,029	121,677	40,674	162,351	1,563	163,914	150,457	44,410	15,588	20,165	110	1	5	173	36,042	
Dundas	...	192	110,365	592	110,937	1,734	112,691	48,089	2,620	1,271	225	38	...	...	...	1,534
Evelyn	...	293	49,929	34,822	84,751	1,294	86,045	66,577	6,086	2,434	1,047	26	29	...	24	3,560	
Follett	...	11	13,200	17	13,217	...	13,217	12,268	111	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Grant	...	2,448	393,505	149,563	543,068	2,591	545,659	378,324	64,328	35,349	8,356	969	54	9	164	44,901	
Grenville	...	479	382,836	28,169	411,005	7,830	418,835	164,849	13,273	5,406	4,019	66	2	..	...	9,493
Hampden	...	156	244,459	18,713	263,172	113	263,285	117,970	4,220	2,252	871	24	...	...	11	3,158
Heytesbury	...	107	29,219	8,343	37,562	307	37,869	43,583	3,527	2,632	274	34	...	...	8	2,948
Mornington	...	532	128,393	29,218	157,611	1,584	159,195	128,885	8,549	2,965	876	31	50	...	10	3,932	
Normanby	...	573	151,723	7,653	159,376	3,837	163,213	87,045	7,955	4,617	662	72	7	11	...	5,369	
Polwarth	...	225	90,819	6,923	97,742	7,182	104,924	69,833	6,378	3,881	936	16	...	...	...	4,833
Ripon	...	354	153,036	17,425	170,461	1,270	171,731	103,936	23,465	10,451	6,450	122	1	...	9	17,033	
Talbot	...	1,495	241,556	49,427	290,983	320	291,303	234,564	64,454	31,379	19,834	269	1	3	29	51,515	
Villiers	...	1,123	208,724	105,270	313,994	4,053	318,047	216,341	35,305	21,989	1,928	54	...	...	110	24,568
<hr/>																	
Gipps Land	...	345	88,006	8,518	96,524	1,513	98,037	86,872	5,168	2,280	473	65	3	...	7	2,828	
The Loddon	...	1,007	146,562	25,722	172,284	1,339	173,623	189,465	28,918	8,790	4,852	244	19	32	16	13,953	
Rodney	...	64	44,959	243	45,202	416	45,618	15,208	2,768	823	611	64	2	...	...	1,500
The Murray	...	706	166,413	12,159	178,572	4,527	183,099	115,928	27,869	13,970	7,380	79	1,475	2	17	22,923	
The Wimmera	...	185	59,034	3,832	62,866	577	63,443	33,686	2,274	122	178	10	...	...	...	310
<hr/>																	
Total	...	14,960	3,289,031	747,096	4,036,127	54,657	4,090,784	2,789,836	439,895	196,922	91,061	3,419	1,714	66	696	293,878	

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS—1.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land (exclusive of Stations), the Aggregate Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land Enclosed, the Total Area in Cultivation, and the Number of Acres under each description of Crop, in each County and Pastoral District, and in the entire Colony—*continued*.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.																								
	GREEN CROPS (exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens).						HAY.			GREEN FORAGE.								OTHER CROPS.							Land in Fallow.
	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Total.	Cereal Grasses— Wheat, Oats, and Barley.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, &c.	Total.	Cereal Grasses— Wheat, Oats, and Barley.	Maize.	Rye Grass and Lucerne.	Sorghum.	Clover, Vetches, &c.	Permanent Arti- ficial Grasses.	Total.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.		
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
Anglesey ...	81	...	...	...	...	81	509	3	512	2	1	...	...	...	119	122	...	6	1	...	61	...	68	3
Bourke ...	6,257	36	269	59	186	6,807	22,946	850	23,796	833	225	378	58	145	2,122	3,761	178	28	336	177	1,918	793	3,430	6,163	
Dalhousie ...	3,225	10	15	1	...	3,251	3,763	39	3,802	48	12	2	2	5	216	285	5	...	13	...	211	21	250	780	
Dundas ...	81	...	...	...	...	81	447	82	529	14	...	71	2	...	93	180	...	52	2	1	77	11	143	153
Evelyn ...	912	3	7	...	...	922	815	...	815	32	29	...	...	1	3	65	1	5	81	43	80	30	240	484
Follett ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	96	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
Grant ...	2,908	18	330	48	4	3,308	10,681	110	10,791	455	13	338	2	266	857	1,931	30	14	557	71	689	309	1,670	1,727	
Grenville ...	986	...	13	...	...	999	2,519	6	2,525	...	1	...	...	...	100	101	...	...	14	...	22	18	54	101
Hampden ...	278	...	6	...	...	284	530	38	568	5	...	...	...	...	16	21	...	4	3	...	1	9	17	172
Heytesbury ...	382	...	...	...	...	382	101	6	107	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	2	...	27	1	30	...
Mornington ...	584	9	12	...	15	620	562	9	571	41	51	9	5	233	1,453	1,792	2	4	22	8	211	9	256	1,378	
Normanby ...	329	1	6	...	...	336	1,168	93	1,261	4	...	8	...	2	215	229	...	6	1	3	244	14	268	492
Polwarth ...	110	...	7	1	...	118	295	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	1,059	...	...	...	...	22	29	51	22
Ripon ...	1,644	...	16	10	1	1,671	4,192	5	4,197	31	...	14	...	...	90	135	...	4	7	...	92	25	128	301
Talbot ...	4,740	19	54	49	11	4,873	6,245	30	6,275	29	25	109	6	...	170	339	12	31	64	10	252	31	400	1,052	
Villiers ...	3,195	56	31	9	...	3,291	1,875	131	2,006	15	...	10	1	2	4,952	4,980	13	23	5	3	373	43	460	...	
Gipps Land ...	313	3	5	...	...	321	367	73	440	...	...	28	...	71	976	1,075	...	...	...	...	155	46	201	303
The Loddon ...	494	23	31	10	12	570	10,579	12	10,591	76	40	53	21	13	83	286	2	16	120	7	598	117	860	2,658	
Rodney ...	48	...	...	...	...	48	931	2	933	1	25	...	2	...	10	38	...	1	20	...	48	1	70	179
The Murray ...	530	9	4	4	6	553	2,856	49	2,905	61	60	...	34	14	60	229	2	12	209	...	225	23	471	788	
The Wimmera ...	73	...	...	3	1	77	1,666	...	1,666	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	14	7	10	96	7	138	79
Grand Total	27,174	187	806	194	236	28,597	73,143	1,538	74,681	1,651	482	1,020	133	752	12,654	16,692	249	220	1,464	333	5,409	1,537	9,212	16,835	

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS—2.

TABLE II.—Showing the Gross Produce of each description of Crop in each County and Pastoral District and in the entire Colony.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																					
	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							GREEN CROPS (exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)						HAY.			OTHER CROPS.					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Total.	Cereal Grasses— Wheat, Oats, and Barley.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, &c.	Total.	Onions.	Tobacco.	GRAPE.			
																			No. of Vines.	Fruit sold.	Wine produced.	Brandy manufac- tured.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tns.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	gals.	gals.
Anglesey ...	9,133	9,239	50	10	...	...	18,432	218	...	...	...	...	218	733	6	739	...	46	1,770	...	...	...
Bourke ...	518,145	255,593	14,149	759	50	1,115	789,811	16,087	212	2,138	384	1,163	19,984	24,871	1,119	25,990	2,465	580	735,472	4,368	4,643	...
Dalhousie ...	313,870	504,512	2,033	60	47	2,411	822,933	6,584	41	64	3	...	6,692	4,783	40	4,823	100	...	29,350	74	360	...
Dundas ...	21,288	4,852	752	...	...	...	26,892	185	...	...	...	...	185	610	105	715	...	320	2,924	9	...	...
Evelyn ...	33,875	14,857	204	507	...	111	49,554	2,835	15	80	...	...	2,930	840	...	840	50	90	174,911	36	4,565	...
Follett ...	...	50	...	...	...	...	50	6	...	...	...	...	6	157	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant ...	560,761	143,660	19,214	819	135	2,709	727,298	5,143	105	2,377	153	17	7,795	11,761	107	11,868	2,190	193	1,516,196	8,146	33,884	79
Grenville ...	95,451	84,978	1,487	80	...	...	181,996	1,415	...	63	...	...	1,478	3,618	5	3,623	...	...	43,700	65	160	...
Hampden ...	44,254	21,144	550	...	...	149	66,097	653	...	22	...	...	675	802	70	872	...	115	1,160	4	...	...
Heytesbury ...	61,786	5,654	851	...	...	220	68,511	916	...	...	...	...	916	215	9	224	...	...	2,700	80	...	...
Mornington ...	31,791	12,933	337	808	...	189	46,058	1,540	55	89	...	235	1,919	525	11	536	153	45	60,432	32	260	...
Normanby ...	74,338	12,655	1,084	48	146	...	88,271	699	4	68	...	...	771	1,546	128	1,674	...	40	2,850	1	...	...
Polwarth ...	61,261	16,965	303	...	...	...	78,529	172	...	75	3	...	250	403	...	403	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ripon ...	180,597	147,278	1,708	18	...	139	329,740	2,593	...	186	46	15	2,840	6,336	15	6,351	...	85	35,706	35	7	...
Talbot ...	690,135	534,889	5,915	613	247	355	1,232,154	9,651	137	398	307	92	10,585	9,455	68	9,523	138	255	157,756	1,275	858	...
Villiers ...	437,090	41,861	12,115	...	...	3,279	494,345	7,361	272	326	35	...	7,994	3,113	182	3,295	625	450	17,080	20	5	...
Gipps Land ...	48,445	10,174	1,194	20	...	38	59,871	797	16	80	...	...	893	548	125	673	...	...	340	...	...	...
The Loddon ...	165,077	111,152	3,916	57	540	217	280,959	1,198	200	171	42	153	1,764	13,410	16	13,426	341	102	389,926	2,326	1,516	...
Rodney ...	17,755	16,507	826	16	...	...	35,104	122	...	...	...	...	122	1,186	1	1,187	...	9	35,800	396	...	...
The Murray	239,990	182,518	1,217	16,973	80	118	440,896	1,081	63	5	2	6	1,157	3,699	35	3,734	40	52	593,450	91	1,310	...
The Wimmera	2,685	4,959	213	...	...	...	7,857	108	...	...	10	10	128	1,826	...	1,826	160	170	16,812	14	...	...
Grand Total	3,607,727	2,136,430	68,118	20,788	1,245	11,050	5,845,358	59,364	1,120	6,142	985	1,691	69,302	90,437	2,042	92,479	6,262	2,552	3,818,335	16,972	47,568	79

VICTORIA.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.

TABLE III.—Showing the Aggregate extent of Land in Occupation in each County and Pastoral District in the Two Years ending 31st March, 1861 and 1862, with the Increase or Decrease in each during the Year.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.							Aggregate Extent of Land in Occupation in each County and Pastoral District.		Increase.	Decrease.
							1861.	1862.		
Anglesey	...	...	...	...	...	...	acres. 34,773 $\frac{3}{4}$	acres. 34,456	acres. ...	acres. 317 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bourke	...	...	...	...	...	...	609,467	642,580	33,113	...
Dalhousie	...	...	...	...	...	...	158,387 $\frac{1}{4}$	163,914	5,526 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
Dundas	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,741	112,691	22,950	...
Evelyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,763 $\frac{1}{2}$	86,045	11,281 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Follett	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,928	13,217	...	711
Grant	...	...	...	...	...	...	492,942 $\frac{1}{4}$	545,659	52,716 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
Grenville	...	...	...	...	...	...	281,440	418,835	137,395	...
Hampden	...	...	...	...	...	...	191,959	263,285	71,326	...
Heytesbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,930	37,869	939	...
Mornington	...	...	...	...	...	...	158,382 $\frac{1}{2}$	159,195	812 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Normanby	...	...	...	...	...	...	126,221 $\frac{1}{4}$	163,213	36,991 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
Polwarth	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,164	104,924	14,760	...
Ripon	...	...	...	...	...	...	126,515 $\frac{1}{2}$	171,731	45,215 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Talbot	...	...	...	...	...	...	280,369 $\frac{1}{2}$	291,303	10,933 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Villiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	267,511	318,047	50,536	...
Gipps Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,400	98,037	...	1,363
The Loddon	...	...	...	...	...	...	148,394 $\frac{3}{4}$	173,623	25,228 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Rodney	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,385 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,618	6,232 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
The Murray	...	...	...	...	...	...	138,873 $\frac{3}{4}$	183,099	44,225 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
The Wimmera	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,484	63,443	5,969	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,517,033 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,090,784	573,750 $\frac{1}{2}$	...

VICTORIA.—AREA OF HOLDINGS.

TABLE IV.—Showing by Counties and Districts, the Average extent of Holdings, the Area of each under Crop, and the Proportion per cent. of Occupied Land in Cultivation, in the Year ending 31st March, 1862.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.							Average Extent of Holdings.	Average Area of Holdings in Cultivation.	Proportion of Occupied Land in Cultivation.
Anglesey	...	...	...	...	...	...	acres. 430·7	acres. 19·2	per cent. 4·5
Bourke	...	...	...	...	...	...	180·7	24·4	13·5
Dalhousie	...	...	...	...	...	...	159·3	43·2	27·1
Dundas	...	...	...	...	...	...	587·0	13·6	2·3
Evelyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	293·7	20·8	7·1
Follett	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201·5	10·1	·8
Grant	...	...	...	...	...	...	223·3	26·3	11·7
Grenville	...	...	...	...	...	...	874·4	27·7	3·2
Hampden	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,687·7	27·1	1·6
Heytesbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	353·9	33·0	9·3
Mornington	...	...	...	...	...	...	299·2	16·1	5·4
Normanby	...	...	...	...	...	...	284·8	13·9	4·8
Polwarth	...	...	...	...	...	...	466·3	28·3	6·0
Ripon	...	...	...	...	...	...	485·1	66·3	13·7
Talbot	...	...	...	...	...	...	194·9	43·1	22·1
Villiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	283·2	31·4	11·1
Gipps Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	284·2	14·9	5·2
The Loddon	...	...	...	...	...	...	172·4	28·7	16·7
Rodney	...	...	...	...	...	...	712·8	43·2	6·1
The Murray	...	...	...	...	...	...	259·3	39·5	15·2
The Wimmera	...	...	...	...	...	...	342·9	12·3	3·6
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	273·5	29·4	10·8

VICTORIA.—INCREASE OF TILLAGE.

TABLE V.—Showing the Aggregate Extent of Land in Cultivation in each County and Pastoral District in the Two Years ending 31st March, 1861 and 1862, with the Increase or Decrease in each during the Year.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.							EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROP.		PRODUCE.	
							1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
							acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Anglesey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,526	1,539	13	...
Bourke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,575 $\frac{3}{4}$	86,678	...	1,897 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dalhousie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,629 $\frac{3}{4}$	44,410	2,780 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Dundas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,246	2,620	374	...
Evelyn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,616 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,086	...	530 $\frac{1}{4}$
Follett... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	...	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,056 $\frac{1}{2}$	64,328	...	1,728 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grenville ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,832 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,273	440 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Hampden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	4,220	520	...
Heytesbury ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,134	3,527	393	...
Mornington ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,163 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,549	385 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Normanby ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,201	7,955	754	...
Polwarth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,787 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,378	1,590 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Ripon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,955 $\frac{3}{4}$	23,465	3,509 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Talbot... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,965	64,454	3,489	...
Villiers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,143	35,305	3,162	...
Gipps Land ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,972 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,168	...	804 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Loddon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,139 $\frac{1}{4}$	28,918	1,778 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
Rodney ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,302 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,768	465 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
The Murray ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,432 $\frac{3}{4}$	27,869	5,436 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
The Wimmera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,845 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,274	428 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419,380 $\frac{1}{4}$	439,895	20,514 $\frac{3}{4}$	...

VICTORIA.—AREA UNDER CROP.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion to the Total Land in Cultivation of that placed under each of the principal Crops in the several Counties and Pastoral Districts of Victoria, in the Year ending 31st March, 1862 ; together with the Proportion for the whole Colony in each of the last Seven Years, 1856–1862.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.							Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
							per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Anglesey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·6	19·2	·1	5·3	33·3	7·9
Bourke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	13·4	·7	7·2	27·5	4·3
Dalhousie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·1	45·4	·2	7·5	8·6	·6
Dundas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·5	8·6	1·5	3·1	20·2	6·8
Evelyn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·0	17·2	·4	14·9	13·4	1·1
Follett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	...	3·6	86·5	...
Grant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·9	13·0	1·5	4·5	16·8	3·0
Grenville ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·7	30·3	·5	7·4	19·0	·8
Hampden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·3	20·6	·6	6·6	13·5	·5
Heytesbury ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·6	7·8	1·0	10·8	3·0	1·7
Mornington ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·7	10·2	·4	6·8	6·7	20·9
Normanby ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·0	8·3	1·0	4·1	15·9	2·0
Polwarth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·8	14·7	·3	1·7	4·6	16·6
Ripon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·6	27·5	·5	7·0	17·9	·6
Talbot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·6	30·8	·4	7·4	9·8	·5
Villiers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·3	5·5	1·5	9·0	5·7	14·1
Gipps Land ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	9·2	1·2	6·1	8·5	20·8
The Loddon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·4	16·8	·8	1·7	36·6	1·0
Rodney ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·7	22·1	2·3	1·7	33·7	1·4
The Murray ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·1	26·5	·3	1·9	10·4	·8
The Wimmera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4	7·8	·4	3·2	73·2	·2
Total Victoria							1862	20·7	·8	6·1	16·9	3·8
							1861	20·6	1·0	5·9	21·7	4·2
							1860	25·1	1·1	7·7	27·4	2·9
							1859	25·9	1·8	10·0	28·9	2·5
							1858	16·9	2·2	8·7	31·7	·8
							1857	13·9	1·2	9·0	28·8	·4
							1856	15·4	1·3	9·5	35·8	·8

VICTORIA—AVERAGE PRODUCE—1.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Average Produce per Acre of the Principal Crops in each County and Pastoral District of Victoria for the Year ending 31st March, 1862, and the Average of each of those Crops over the whole Colony for each of the last Seven Years, 1856–1862, both included.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.							Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.						
							bushels per acre.	bushels per acre.	bushels per acre.	tons per acre.	tons per acre.						
Anglesey	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.1	31.3	25.0	2.7	1.4
Bourke	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.1	21.9	22.2	2.6	1.1
Dalhousie	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.1	25.0	18.5	2.0	1.3
Dundas	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	21.6	19.8	2.3	1.4
Evelyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.9	14.2	7.8	3.1	1.0
Follett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	...	1.5	1.6
Grant	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.9	17.2	19.8	1.8	1.1
Grenville	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.7	21.1	22.5	1.4	1.4
Hampden	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.7	24.3	22.9	2.3	1.5
Heytesbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.5	20.6	25.0	2.4	2.1
Mornington	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.7	14.8	10.9	2.6	0.9
Normanby	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.1	19.1	15.1	2.1	1.3
Polwarth	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.8	18.1	18.9	1.6	1.4
Ripon	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.3	22.8	14.0	1.6	1.5
Talbot	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.9	26.9	21.9	2.0	1.5
Villiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.9	21.7	22.4	2.3	1.6
Gipps Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.2	21.5	18.4	2.5	1.5
The Loddon	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.8	22.9	16.0	2.4	1.3
Rodney	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.6	27.0	12.9	2.5	1.3
The Murray	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.2	24.7	15.4	2.0	1.3
The Wimmera	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.0	27.9	21.3	1.5	1.1
Average of the Colony							18.62	18.3	23.5	19.9	2.2	1.2	
							1861	21.5	30.5	20.3	3.1	1.6
							1860	21.4	28.3	23.9	1.8	1.4
							1859	20.0	27.9	21.4	3.6	1.3
							1858	20.7	31.0	28.9	2.4	1.8
							1857	23.2	25.6	31.1	2.2	1.6
							1856	26.9	34.5	29.1	5.4	2.1

VICTORIA—AVERAGE PRODUCE—2.

TABLE VIII.—Showing by Counties and Pastoral Districts the Produce per Acre of Cereals, Green Crops, and Hay, grown respectively on Freehold Land unconnected with Runs, Rented Land unconnected with Runs, and on Purchased Land connected with Runs.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.							FREEHOLD LAND UNCONNECTED WITH RUNS.			RENTED LAND UNCONNECTED WITH RUNS.			LAND CONNECTED WITH RUNS.		
							Cereals.	Green Crops.	Hay.	Cereals.	Green Crops.	Hay.	Cereals.	Green Crops.	Hay.
							bushels per acre.	tons per acre.	tons per acre.	bushels per acre.	tons per acre.	tons per acre.	bushels per acre.	tons per acre.	tons per acre.
Anglesey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.5	2.7	1.4	22.2	2.0	1.3	23.8	2.7	1.3
Bourke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.6	3.0	1.1	18.3	2.7	1.1	16.2	2.7	1.2
Dalhousie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.4	2.1	1.3	24.5	1.8	1.3	17.0	3.8	1.2
Dundas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.5	2.1	1.2	19.7	...	...	17.6	2.8	1.3
Evelyn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.2	3.2	1.1	14.8	3.1	0.9	33.5	3.2	1.4
Follett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	1.7	1.3	...	...	...	...	1.0	3.0
Grant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.1	2.6	1.1	16.2	1.9	1.0	17.9	1.5	1.0
Grenville ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.9	1.5	1.4	17.3	1.2	1.4	20.0	1.6	1.4
Hampden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.6	1.9	1.5	22.5	3.9	1.7	22.5	3.0	1.4
Heytesbury ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.7	2.2	1.8	24.5	2.5	2.3	21.4	5.3	1.8
Mornington ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.7	2.9	0.9	11.6	3.5	0.7	13.2	2.8	1.7
Normanby ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.4	2.3	1.3	16.6	1.9	1.3	15.6	2.1	1.5
Polwarth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.7	2.8	1.4	16.6	1.5	1.4	23.3	2.8	1.4
Ripon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.5	2.2	1.5	19.2	1.5	1.5	18.1	1.8	1.5
Talbot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.4	2.2	1.5	23.1	1.9	1.5	22.1	2.8	1.6
Villiers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.4	2.2	1.7	19.9	2.7	1.6	11.4	2.1	1.6
Gipps Land ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.2	2.8	1.6	16.6	2.4	1.4	20.3	3.5	1.4
The Loddon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.3	2.2	1.2	19.1	6.7	1.2	17.7	3.0	2.4
Rodney ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.0	2.4	1.2	20.0	...	...	22.0	3.3	1.4
The Murray ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.9	2.2	1.3	15.6	1.0	1.9	19.5	2.3	0.8
The Wimmera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.5	1.6	1.2	28.6	1.2	1.1	28.1	1.7	1.0
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.0	2.5	1.2	19.6	2.3	1.2	20.0	2.8	1.4

LAND HELD AND CULTIVATED UNDER DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF TENURE.

TABLE IX.—Showing the relative proportion of Land Held, Cultivated, and placed under different Crops by Holders of Land under different descriptions of Tenure.

DESCRIPTION OF TENURE.					ACREAGE.						
					Number of Holders.	Extent of Holdings.	Area under Cultivation.	Area under Cereal Crops.	Area under Green Crops.	Area under Hay.	Area under Other Crops
Unconnected with Runs	{	Freehold ... ..	...	10,322	1,889,251*	289,399	194,305	17,752	50,244	27,098
		Rented from Private Individuals	...	3,651	542,761	130,674	91,027	9,439	19,518	10,690	
		Rented from the Crown	...	393	33,373	1,751	827	557	205	162	
Purchased Land connected with Runs			...	594	1,625,399	18,071	7,719	849	4,714	4,789	
Total	14,960	4,090,784	439,895	293,878	28,597	74,681	42,739

DESCRIPTION OF TENURE.					PROPORTIONS.						
					Proportion held by each description of Holders as compared with the Total of all Holdings.	Proportion of each description of Holdings Cultivated as compared with their Area.	PROPORTIONS OF LAND IN CULTIVATION PLACED UNDER—				
							All Crops.	Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Unconnected with Runs	{	Freehold ... ..	...	46·2	15·3	Acres in a thousand. 1,000	Acres in a thousand. 672	Acres in a thousand. 61	Acres in a thousand. 173	Acres in a thousand. 94	
		Rented from Private Individuals	...	13·3	24·0	1,000	696	73	149	82	
		Rented from the Crown	...	0·8	5·2	1,000	472	318	117	93	
Purchased Land connected with Runs			...	39·7	1·1	1,000	428	46	261	265	
Total ... ..				...	100·0	10·8	1,000	668	65	169	98

* The number includes 102,602 acres of land, rented by freeholders from private individuals, and worked with their holdings; also 141-03 acres, rented from the Crown and similarly attached.

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—1.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EACH CLASS OF HOLDINGS—NUMBER.

TABLE X.—Showing the Number of Holdings of each Class in the Two Years ending the 31st March, 1861 and 1862, with the Increase or Decrease of each Class.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.					Number of Holdings of each Class.		Increase.	Decrease.
					1861.	1862.		
1 acre to 5 acres	...	...	...	...	1,042	998	...	44
5 " to 15 "	...	...	...	...	1,900	2,000	100	...
15 " to 30 "	...	...	...	...	1,402	1,648	246	...
30 " to 50 "	...	...	...	...	1,369	1,533	164	...
50 " to 100 "	...	...	...	...	2,573	2,864	291	...
100 " to 200 "	...	...	...	...	2,520	2,843	323	...
200 " to 350 "	...	...	...	...	1,340	1,444	104	...
350 " to 500 "	...	...	...	...	380	381	1	...
500 acres and upwards	...	...	...	...	1,127	1,249	122	...
Total					13,653	14,960	1,307	...

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—2.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EACH CLASS OF HOLDINGS—EXTENT.

TABLE XI.—Showing the Aggregate Extent of Land comprised in Holdings of each Class in the Two Years ending 31st March, 1861 and 1862, with the Increase or Decrease of each Class.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.								Aggregate Extent of Land comprised in the different Classes of Holdings.		Increase.	Decrease.
								1861.	1862.		
								acres.	acres.		
1 acre to 5 acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,007 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,421	413 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
5 " 15 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,388 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,175	786 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
15 " 30 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,232 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,012	4,779 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
30 " 50 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,313 $\frac{3}{4}$	58,400	4,086 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
50 " 100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187,876 $\frac{1}{4}$	201,524	13,647 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
100 " 200 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352,136 $\frac{3}{4}$	392,036	39,899 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
200 " 350 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345,344 $\frac{3}{4}$	377,172	31,827 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
350 " 500 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,673 $\frac{3}{4}$	155,113	...	1,560 $\frac{3}{4}$
500 acres and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,372,060	2,851,931	479,871	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,517,033 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,090,784	573,750 $\frac{1}{2}$	...

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—3.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Holdings classified according to size; also the Area Held and Cultivated, and the Area placed under Cereal Crops, Green Crops, and Hay, respectively, by each class of Holders.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS IN STATUTE ACRES.							Number of Holders of each Class.	Extent of Land held by each class of Landholders.	Area cultivated by each class of Landholders.	Area placed under Cereal Crops by each class of Landholders.	Area placed under Green Crops by each class of Landholders.	Area placed under Hay by each class of Landholders.
								acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Holdings—exceeding												
1 and under 5 acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	3,421	2,253	498	443	357
of 5 " 15 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	17,175	10,858	4,379	1,580	2,431
of 15 " 30 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,648	34,012	17,382	8,771	2,087	4,345
of 30 " 50 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,533	58,400	27,770	16,622	2,172	6,585
of 50 " 100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,864	201,524	83,413	59,298	5,278	13,993
of 100 " 200 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,843	392,036	124,930	91,270	7,940	17,898
of 200 " 350 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,444	377,172	87,282	62,671	4,815	12,110
of 350 " 500 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	155,113	24,754	16,907	1,140	4,358
of 500 acres and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,249	2,851,931	61,253	33,462	3,142	12,604
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,960	4,090,784	439,895	293,878	28,597	74,681

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—4.

LAND HELD AND CULTIVATED BY EACH CLASS OF LANDHOLDERS.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Average Size of Holdings of each class; the Average Extent of Land Cultivated by each class of Holders; the Proportion, as compared with the Totals for the Colony, Held and Cultivated by each class; the Proportion of their Holdings placed under Cultivation by each class, as well as the proportion of their Cultivated Land placed under Cereal Crops, Green Crops, and Hay respectively by each class of Holders.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS IN STATUTE ACRES.				Average size of Holdings of each class of land- holders.	Average area cultivated by each class.	Proportion of land held by each class as compared with the total area in occupation.	Proportion of land cul- tivated by each class as compared with the total quantity under cultiva- tion.	Proportion of land culti- vated by each class as com- pared with the total quan- tity held by each class.	Proportion of land placed under Cereal Crops by each class as compared with the total quantity placed under cultivation by each class.	Proportion of land placed under Green Crops by each class as compared with the total quantity placed under cultivation by each class.	Proportion of land placed under Hay by each class as compared with the total quantity placed under cul- tivation by each class.
				acres.	acres.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Holdings—exceeding											
1 and under 5 acres	...	...	...	3·4	2·2	0·1	0·5	65·9	22·1	19·6	15·8
of 5 " 15 "	...	...	...	8·6	5·4	0·4	2·5	63·2	40·3	14·5	22·4
of 15 " 30 "	...	...	...	20·6	10·6	0·8	4·0	51·1	50·5	12·0	25·0
of 30 " 50 "	...	...	...	38·1	18·1	1·4	6·3	47·6	59·8	7·8	23·7
of 50 " 100 "	...	...	...	70·4	29·1	4·9	19·0	41·4	71·1	6·3	16·8
of 100 " 200 "	...	...	...	137·9	43·9	9·6	28·4	31·9	73·0	6·4	14·3
of 200 " 350 "	...	...	...	261·2	60·4	9·2	19·8	23·1	71·8	5·5	13·9
of 350 " 500 "	...	...	...	407·1	65·0	3·8	5·6	15·9	68·3	4·6	17·6
of 500 acres and upwards	...	...	...	2,283·4	49·0	69·8	13·9	2·1	54·6	5·1	20·6
Averages and Sum	...	...	...	273·4	29·4	100·0	100·0	10·7	66·8	6·5	17·0

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—5.

AVERAGE PRODUCE RAISED BY EACH CLASS OF LANDHOLDERS.

TABLE XIV.—Showing in Classified arrangement the produce per acre of Cereals, Green Crops, and Hay grown respectively on Freehold Land unconnected with Runs, Rented Land unconnected with Runs, and Land connected with Runs.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS IN STATUTE ACRES.				TOTAL OF COLONY.			LANDS UNCONNECTED WITH RUNS HELD IN FREEHOLD.			RENTED LANDS UNCONNECTED WITH RUNS.			LANDS CONNECTED WITH RUNS.		
				Cereals.	Green Crops.	Hay.	Cereals.	Green Crops.	Hay.	Cereals.	Green Crops.	Hay.	Cereals.	Green Crops.	Hay.
				Bushels per acre.	Tons per acre.	Tons per acre.	Bushels per acre.	Tons per acre.	Tons per acre.	Bushels per acre.	Tons per acre.	Tons per acre.	Bushels per acre.	Tons per acre.	Tons per acre.
Holdings—exceeding															
1 and under 5 acres	...	...	...	19·4	2·4	1·3	17·2	2·3	1·3	24·8	2·9	1·4	...	1·5	...
of 5 " 15 "	...	...	...	19·0	2·6	1·3	18·3	2·7	1·4	20·3	2·5	1·3	...	...	...
of 15 " 30 "	...	...	...	19·1	2·5	1·3	19·3	2·9	1·3	18·2	2·3	1·2	...	...	...
of 30 " 50 "	...	...	...	20·3	2·4	1·3	20·6	2·1	1·3	19·4	3·2	1·1	...	...	...
of 50 " 100 "	...	...	...	19·9	2·2	1·2	19·3	2·3	1·3	21·2	1·9	1·2	13·8	2·6	1·9
of 100 " 200 "	...	...	...	19·8	2·4	1·2	20·1	2·6	1·2	19·2	2·1	1·3	22·1	1·9	2·0
of 200 " 350 "	...	...	...	20·1	2·4	1·1	20·6	2·3	1·2	19·2	2·6	1·1	18·1	0·8	0·9
of 350 " 500 "	...	...	...	20·3	2·8	1·2	20·5	2·7	1·3	19·9	3·3	1·2	18·3	4·0	1·0
of 500 acres and upwards	...	...	...	19·7	2·6	1·3	19·7	2·5	1·2	19·2	2·4	1·2	20·1	2·8	1·5
Total	...	...	...	19·9	2·4	1·2	20·0	2·5	1·2	19·6	2·3	1·2	20·0	2·8	1·4

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—6.

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS.

TABLE XV.—Showing the Number of Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District in the Year ending 31st March, 1862.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.			Total.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS OF—								
				More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	...	...	80	...	12	3	9	16	9	9	...	22
Bourke ...	...	...	3,556	371	712	435	308	532	521	347	99	231
Dalhousie...	...	...	1,029	19	82	106	110	221	264	139	36	52
Dundas ...	...	...	192	13	43	17	15	23	32	6	5	38
Evelyn ...	...	...	293	33	25	23	25	56	62	21	13	35
Follett ...	...	...	11	2	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	3
Grant ...	...	...	2,448	181	319	305	299	488	447	207	53	149
Grenville ...	...	...	479	11	44	60	35	72	93	45	7	112
Hampden ...	...	...	156	5	21	18	27	23	19	10	3	30
Heytesbury ...	...	...	107	1	3	4	7	16	42	18	6	10
Mornington ...	...	...	532	37	53	47	33	69	115	72	27	79
Normanby ...	...	...	573	35	71	58	62	116	109	50	12	60
Polwarth ...	...	...	225	5	17	16	12	51	74	18	3	29
Ripon ...	...	...	354	14	24	33	40	93	88	28	6	28
Talbot ...	...	...	1,495	82	137	200	201	384	283	126	27	55
Villiers ...	...	...	1,123	89	223	100	81	163	227	123	28	89
<hr/>												
Gipps Land ...	...	...	345	10	61	39	43	54	61	22	14	41
The Loddon ...	...	...	1,007	74	98	120	143	225	183	82	22	60
Rodney ...	...	...	64	...	6	3	4	10	11	14	2	14
The Murray ...	...	...	706	6	28	42	55	224	187	92	16	56
The Wimmera ...	...	...	185	10	21	16	23	28	16	13	2	56
Total ...	...	...	14,960	998	2,000	1,648	1,533	2,864	2,843	1,444	381	1,249
Per centage ...	...	...	100.0	6.7	13.4	11.0	10.2	19.1	19.0	9.6	2.5	8.5

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—7.

EXTENT OF LAND IN HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Extent of Land occupied by Holdings of various sizes in each County and Pastoral District during the Year ending 31st March, 1862.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.			Total.	EXTENT IN ACRES OF LAND OCCUPIED BY HOLDERS OF—								
				More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	...	...	34,456	...	100	59	391	1,285	1,340	2,782	...	28,499
Bourke ...	...	...	642,580	1,054	5,926	8,829	11,503	36,313	71,373	89,230	40,310	378,042
Dalhousie...	...	...	163,914	58	729	2,267	4,258	15,352	36,218	35,149	14,558	55,325
Dundas ...	...	...	112,691	41	335	362	618	1,799	4,251	1,723	2,090	101,472
Evelyn ...	...	...	86,045	88	199	474	928	3,903	8,793	5,575	5,295	60,790
Follett ...	...	...	13,217	6	...	60	38	...	...	640	...	12,473
Grant ...	...	...	545,659	523	2,830	6,264	11,355	34,433	60,150	54,135	21,480	354,489
Grenville ...	...	...	418,835	39	391	1,192	1,353	5,238	14,032	11,649	2,891	382,050
Hampden ...	...	...	263,285	16	170	412	1,017	1,510	2,686	2,907	1,240	253,327
Heytesbury	...	...	37,869	2	27	73	267	1,151	5,692	4,431	2,481	23,745
Mornington	...	...	159,195	65	463	932	1,259	4,700	16,578	19,625	11,191	104,382
Normanby	...	...	163,213	103	653	1,260	2,449	8,426	15,076	13,182	4,911	117,153
Polwarth ...	...	...	104,924	13	147	330	479	3,802	10,664	4,797	1,199	83,493
Ripon ...	...	...	171,731	36	207	676	1,581	6,987	11,910	6,932	2,371	141,031
Talbot ...	...	...	291,303	209	1,269	4,235	7,648	27,592	38,510	34,545	11,328	165,967
Villiers ...	...	...	318,047	288	1,943	2,067	3,006	11,285	32,012	31,221	11,217	225,008
Gipps Land	...	...	98,037	33	513	802	1,630	3,572	8,085	6,040	6,053	71,309
The Loddon	...	...	173,623	804	779	2,514	5,525	15,903	24,279	21,668	8,642	93,509
Rodney ...	...	...	45,618	...	54	76	140	857	1,472	3,814	710	38,495
The Murray	...	...	183,099	19	255	790	2,092	15,555	26,662	23,320	6,381	108,065
The Wimmera	...	...	63,443	24	185	338	863	1,861	2,293	3,807	765	53,307
Total	...	...	4,090,784	31,421	17,175	34,012	58,400	201,524	392,036	377,172	155,113	2,851,931
Per centage	...	...	100.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	4.9	9.6	9.3	3.9	69.7

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—8.

EXTENT CULTIVATED BY EACH CLASS OF LANDHOLDERS.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the Extent of Land Cultivated on Holdings of various sizes in each County and Pastoral District during the Year ending 31st March, 1862.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Total.	EXTENT IN ACRES OF LAND CULTIVATED BY HOLDERS OF—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	1,539	...	72	42	147	413	182	179	...	504
Bourke ...	86,678	814	3,614	3,931	4,480	12,586	19,045	17,513	6,790	17,901
Dalhousie...	44,410	50	514	1,361	2,625	7,994	13,972	9,897	3,141	4,856
Dundas ...	2,620	27	193	183	241	405	526	113	104	828
Evelyn ...	6,086	79	102	208	248	1,155	1,865	706	573	1,150
Follett ...	111	6	...	37	38	...	...	11	...	19
Grant ...	64,328	494	1,847	3,132	4,825	12,995	18,589	11,454	3,792	7,200
Grenville ...	13,273	27	298	646	669	2,428	4,486	2,629	166	1,924
Hampden ...	4,220	14	144	304	661	794	1,240	551	38	474
Heytesbury	3,527	2	24	56	119	395	1,710	507	177	537
Mornington	8,549	43	149	193	298	722	2,083	1,327	573	3,161
Normanby ...	7,955	57	402	402	706	1,687	1,937	1,112	443	1,209
Polwarth ...	6,378	10	86	221	132	1,394	1,713	1,388	6	1,428
Ripon ...	23,465	29	139	363	1,154	5,266	8,132	5,315	1,067	2,000
Talbot ...	64,454	140	764	2,390	4,641	15,885	19,424	12,573	2,678	5,959
Villiers ...	35,305	251	1,461	1,289	1,467	4,580	11,386	10,664	1,577	2,630
Gipps Land	5,168	19	242	295	613	694	1,409	270	318	1,308
The Loddon	28,918	161	543	1,767	3,169	6,468	7,398	4,883	1,233	3,296
Rodney ...	2,768	...	37	62	111	311	462	697	166	922
The Murray	27,869	16	147	387	1,081	6,924	9,042	5,380	1,869	3,023
The Wimmera	2,274	14	80	113	345	317	325	113	43	924
Total ...	439,895	2,253	10,858	17,382	27,770	83,413	124,930	87,282	24,754	61,253
Per centage	100.0	0.5	2.5	3.9	6.4	18.9	28.4	19.8	5.6	14.0

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—9.

EXTENT PLACED UNDER CEREALS BY EACH CLASS OF LANDHOLDERS.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the Extent of Land placed under Cereal Crops on Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District during the Year ending 31st March, 1862.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Total.	EXTENT IN ACRES UNDER CEREAL CROPS ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	753	...	38	33	91	234	103	96	...	158
Bourke ...	42,721	45	483	807	1,237	5,923	10,684	10,696	3,601	9,245
Dalhousie ...	36,042	32	328	999	1,938	6,450	11,600	8,574	2,684	3,437
Dundas ...	1,534	13	84	123	140	341	417	79	79	258
Evelyn ...	3,560	13	28	110	133	720	1,076	466	327	687
Follett ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Grant ...	44,901	171	907	1,706	3,349	9,593	13,817	8,203	2,686	4,469
Grenville ...	9,493	15	225	456	465	1,916	3,242	1,957	122	1,095
Hampden ...	3,158	2	73	210	509	622	1,097	397	31	217
Heytesbury	2,948	...	18	46	96	329	1,484	424	140	411
Mornington	3,932	4	69	104	128	497	1,208	680	222	1,020
Normanby ...	5,369	34	256	293	545	1,183	1,487	708	262	601
Polwarth ...	4,833	8	60	190	129	1,277	1,641	1,309	5	214
Ripon ...	17,033	5	61	116	786	3,881	5,992	4,090	873	1,229
Talbot ...	51,515	16	366	1,536	3,604	12,815	16,074	10,763	2,209	4,132
Villiers ...	24,568	111	989	900	1,092	3,692	8,521	6,409	1,232	1,622
Gipps Land	2,828	3	137	215	326	358	863	162	229	535
The Loddon	13,953	14	137	572	1,116	3,148	3,956	2,812	568	1,630
Rodney ...	1,500	...	8	49	67	210	222	356	96	492
The Murray	22,923	12	104	278	798	6,031	7,727	4,488	1,540	1,945
The Wimmera	310	...	8	28	69	78	59	2	1	65
Total ...	293,878	498	4,379	8,771	16,622	59,298	91,270	62,671	16,907	33,462
Per centage	1.000	0.2	1.5	2.9	5.8	20.3	31.1	21.3	5.6	11.3

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—10.

EXTENT PLACED UNDER GREEN CROPS BY EACH CLASS OF LANDHOLDERS.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Extent of Land placed under Green Crops on Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District during the Year ending 31st March, 1862.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Total.	EXTENT IN ACRES UNDER GREEN CROPS ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	81	...	5	5	5	22	8	13	...	23
Bourke ...	6,807	115	539	589	546	1,093	1,749	1,153	125	898
Dalhousie ...	3,251	8	75	164	255	597	995	674	203	280
Dundas ...	81	2	5	7	3	10	13	9	7	25
Evelyn ...	922	14	44	37	38	192	277	97	110	113
Follett ...	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Grant ...	3,308	122	260	372	289	545	846	463	145	266
Grenville ...	999	4	7	67	56	109	397	173	7	179
Hampden ...	284	4	33	31	46	49	52	22	7	40
Heytesbury ...	382	1	6	10	23	65	158	72	25	22
Mornington ...	620	13	25	25	42	80	168	106	31	130
Normanby ...	336	6	17	13	34	69	67	62	12	56
Polwarth ...	118	2	5	5	3	29	41	19	...	14
Ripon ...	1,671	10	22	141	60	323	639	369	46	61
Talbot ...	4,873	31	82	287	303	1,367	1,280	839	160	524
Villiers ...	3,291	91	396	239	234	446	866	554	184	281
Gipps Land ...	321	11	34	38	40	55	50	6	15	72
The Loddon ...	570	8	18	38	109	46	188	44	54	65
Rodney ...	48	...	1	...	2	8	6	23	...	8
The Murray ...	553	...	4	8	71	151	121	116	9	73
The Wimmera ...	77	...	2	10	12	22	19	1	...	11
Total ...	28,597	443	1,580	2,087	2,172	5,278	7,940	4,815	1,140	3,142
Per centage ...	100·0	1·5	5·5	7·3	7·6	18·6	27·7	16·8	4·0	11·0

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—11.

EXTENT PLACED UNDER HAY BY EACH CLASS OF LANDHOLDERS.

TABLE XX.—Showing the Extent of Land placed under Hay on Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District during the Year ending 31st March, 1862.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Total.	EXTENT IN ACRES UNDER HAY ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	512	...	27	3	48	150	68	52	...	164
Bourke ...	23,796	152	1,038	1,403	1,810	4,015	4,431	4,192	2,057	4,698
Dalhousie ...	3,802	...	96	175	400	834	1,142	546	206	403
Dundas ...	529	...	40	23	62	19	69	11	13	292
Evelyn ...	815	4	4	22	33	162	296	57	38	199
Follett ...	96	3	...	34	32	...	...	10	...	17
Grant ...	10,791	79	371	737	842	1,911	2,992	2,281	600	978
Grenville ...	2,525	8	66	110	138	399	802	481	37	484
Hampden ...	568	8	23	48	60	89	86	68	...	186
Heytesbury ...	107	...	...	...	...	1	62	8	5	31
Mornington ...	571	3	13	24	5	27	187	105	12	195
Normanby ...	1,261	2	65	45	77	292	233	236	65	246
Polwarth ...	295	...	21	26	...	88	31	56	...	73
Ripon ...	4,197	6	30	104	298	1,000	1,383	644	105	627
Talbot ...	6,275	26	267	498	690	1,424	1,671	832	268	599
Villiers ...	2,006	12	15	43	67	252	656	505	83	373
Gipps Land ...	440	...	14	11	91	44	70	4	41	165
The Loddon ...	10,591	45	243	875	1,512	2,435	2,511	1,171	522	1,277
Rodney ...	933	...	26	12	28	65	164	205	47	386
The Murray ...	2,905	...	28	88	157	605	805	559	217	446
The Wimmera ...	1,666	9	44	64	235	181	239	87	42	765
Total ...	74,681	357	2,431	4,345	6,585	13,993	17,898	12,110	4,358	12,604
Per centage ...	100·0	0·5	3·3	5·8	8·8	18·7	23·8	16·3	5·9	16·9

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—12.

EXTENT PLACED UNDER GREEN FORAGE BY EACH CLASS OF LANDHOLDERS.

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Extent of Land placed under all Crops, exclusive of Cereals, Green Crops, and Hay, on Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District during the Year ending 31st March, 1862.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Total.	EXTENT IN ACRES UNDER GREEN FORAGE, GARDENS, LAND IN FALLOW, ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	193	...	2	1	3	7	3	18	...	159
Bourke ...	13,354	502	1,554	1,132	887	1,555	2,185	1,472	1,007	3,060
Dalhousie...	1,315	10	15	23	32	113	235	103	48	736
Dundas ...	476	12	64	30	36	35	27	14	5	253
Evelyn ...	789	48	26	39	44	81	216	86	98	151
Follett ...	7	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1
Grant ...	5,328	122	309	317	345	946	934	507	361	1,487
Grenville ...	256	...	...	13	10	4	45	18	...	166
Hampden ...	210	...	15	15	46	34	5	64	...	31
Heytesbury ...	90	1	...	...	...	...	6	3	7	73
Mornington ...	3,426	23	42	40	123	118	520	436	308	1,816
Normanby ...	989	15	64	51	50	143	150	106	104	306
Polwarth ...	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1,127
Ripon ...	564	8	26	2	10	62	118	212	43	83
Talbot ...	1,791	67	49	69	44	279	399	139	41	704
Villiers ...	5,440	37	61	107	74	190	1,343	3,196	78	354
Gipps Land ...	1,579	5	57	31	156	237	426	98	33	536
The Loddon ...	3,804	94	145	282	432	839	743	856	89	324
Rodney ...	287	...	2	1	14	28	70	113	23	36
The Murray ...	1,488	4	11	13	55	137	389	217	103	559
The Wimmera ...	221	5	26	11	29	36	8	23	...	83
Total ...	42,739	955	2,468	2,179	2,391	4,844	7,822	7,686	2,349	12,045
Per centage ...	100·0	2·2	5·8	5·1	5·6	11·3	18·3	17·9	5·5	28·3

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—13.

PRODUCE OF CEREALS RAISED BY EACH CLASS OF LANDHOLDERS.

TABLE XXII.—Showing the Gross Produce of Cereals grown on Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District during the Year ending 31st March, 1862.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Total.	PRODUCE OF CEREALS GROWN ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	bushels. 18,432	bushels. ...	bushels. 698	bushels. 660	bushels. 1,906	bushels. 6,980	bushels. 1,910	bushels. 1,943	...	bushels. 4,335
Bourke ...	789,811	524	8,295	11,970	18,173	107,296	197,289	198,930	71,184	176,150
Dalhousie...	822,933	596	6,135	20,340	42,354	143,499	269,960	201,214	59,659	79,176
Dundas ...	26,892	191	1,123	1,810	2,730	5,394	7,951	1,355	1,646	4,692
Evelyn ...	49,554	120	338	1,333	1,556	10,769	15,131	6,285	4,713	9,309
Follett ...	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Grant ...	727,298	3,304	14,693	29,095	55,434	146,267	221,708	135,760	46,666	74,371
Grenville ...	181,996	228	3,708	9,512	9,675	39,405	60,054	33,759	2,000	23,655
Hampden ...	66,097	40	1,375	4,741	9,605	12,712	23,426	8,390	530	5,278
Heytesbury ...	68,511	...	486	1,256	1,870	7,470	33,136	9,120	3,023	12,150
Mornington ...	46,058	31	937	749	1,439	5,820	13,444	7,941	2,240	13,457
Normanby ...	88,271	487	3,821	4,379	9,749	19,392	23,182	10,844	3,578	12,839
Polwarth ...	78,529	120	841	2,790	2,375	19,510	27,579	21,378	120	3,816
Ripon ...	329,740	128	995	1,963	16,835	76,620	109,090	77,327	19,660	27,122
Talbot ...	1,232,154	414	8,471	35,013	92,600	314,171	377,125	264,938	51,120	88,302
Villiers ...	494,345	2,994	24,212	18,767	24,419	73,948	168,180	128,324	24,175	29,326
Gipps Land ...	59,871	25	2,767	4,475	6,508	7,417	19,406	3,994	6,253	9,026
The Loddon ...	280,959	288	2,283	11,757	21,771	64,805	82,047	52,670	12,395	32,943
Rodney ...	35,104	...	200	1,120	1,770	5,011	6,119	6,753	3,675	10,456
The Murray ...	440,896	149	1,569	5,097	14,704	109,251	149,195	89,561	31,085	40,285
The Wimmera ...	7,857	...	138	630	1,533	2,027	1,766	50	40	1,673
Total ...	5,845,358	9,639	83,085	167,457	327,056	1,177,764	1,807,698	1,260,536	343,762	658,361
Per centage ...	100·0	0·2	1·4	2·9	5·6	20·1	31·0	21·6	5·9	11·3

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—14.

PRODUCE OF GREEN CROPS RAISED BY EACH CLASS OF LANDHOLDERS.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the Gross Produce of Green Crops grown on Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District during the Year ending 31st March, 1862.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Total.	PRODUCE OF GREEN CROPS GROWN ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	tons. 218	tons. ...	tons. 8	tons. 13	tons. 13	tons. 68	tons. 13	tons. 19	tons. ...	tons. 84
Bourke ...	19,984	256	1,673	1,811	1,563	2,677	5,752	3,078	324	2,850
Dalhousie ...	6,692	12	143	359	459	1,221	2,059	1,382	399	658
Dundas ...	185	7	13	14	4	22	27	19	12	67
Evelyn ...	2,930	45	118	111	121	504	984	201	540	306
Follett ...	6	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1
Grant ...	7,795	272	562	880	553	1,119	2,513	1,004	326	566
Grenville ...	1,478	8	8	138	80	138	587	300	10	209
Hampden ...	675	5	55	68	104	153	140	26	24	100
Heytesbury ...	916	3	20	36	59	140	318	149	68	123
Mornington ...	1,919	28	63	140	145	239	507	328	94	375
Normanby ...	771	9	39	29	76	158	144	123	43	150
Polwarth ...	250	2	6	8	4	90	59	46	...	35
Ripon ...	2,840	15	166	305	103	423	987	706	40	95
Talbot ...	10,585	132	180	511	607	2,845	2,660	2,046	375	1,229
Villiers ...	7,994	234	935	556	479	1,002	1,903	1,611	711	563
Gipps Land ...	893	32	87	97	99	138	134	17	60	229
The Loddon ...	1,764	11	49	68	694	270	236	135	180	121
Rodney ...	122	...	3	...	1	22	17	56	...	23
The Murray ...	1,157	...	9	14	89	235	388	213	19	190
The Wimmera ...	128	...	3	12	19	58	16	2	...	18
Total ...	69,302	1,073	4,140	5,171	5,274	11,522	19,444	11,461	3,225	7,992
Per centage ...	100·0	1·5	6·0	7·5	7·6	16·6	28·0	16·7	4·6	11·5

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—15.

PRODUCE OF HAY RAISED BY EACH CLASS OF LANDHOLDERS.

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the Gross Produce of Hay grown on Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District during the Year ending 31st March, 1862.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Total.	PRODUCE OF HAY GROWN ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	tons. 739	tons. ...	tons. 33	tons. 6	tons. 63	tons. 253	tons. 95	tons. 68	tons. ...	tons. 221
Bourke ...	25,990	190	1,328	1,756	2,079	4,374	4,670	4,224	2,298	5,071
Dalhousie ...	4,823	...	119	183	516	1,028	1,435	674	295	573
Dundas ...	715	...	34	42	74	41	78	19	6	421
Evelyn ...	840	5	3	17	39	189	256	41	45	245
Follett ...	157	5	...	47	40	...	...	14	...	51
Grant ...	11,868	102	444	862	941	2,005	3,361	2,183	791	1,179
Grenville ...	3,623	12	84	139	203	529	1,292	698	30	636
Hampden ...	872	10	29	68	96	129	152	89	...	299
Heytesbury ...	224	...	...	...	...	1	122	20	10	71
Mornington ...	536	4	15	20	6	24	173	77	12	205
Normanby ...	1,674	4	93	60	96	380	288	324	67	362
Polwarth ...	403	...	25	30	...	92	52	92	...	112
Ripon ...	6,351	14	41	170	478	1,301	2,135	974	162	1,076
Talbot ...	9,523	37	396	727	988	2,229	2,605	1,153	428	960
Villiers ...	3,295	16	37	69	104	345	1,188	765	161	610
Gipps Land ...	673	...	15	17	178	72	92	10	58	231
The Loddon ...	13,426	68	343	1,092	1,799	3,191	2,916	1,413	620	1,984
Rodney ...	1,187	...	37	10	34	84	169	226	70	557
The Murray ...	3,734	...	55	110	370	902	837	745	322	393
The Wimmera ...	1,826	8	59	64	242	148	312	73	54	866
Total ...	92,479	475	3,190	5,489	8,346	17,317	22,228	13,882	5,429	16,123
Per centage ...	100·0	0·5	3·4	5·9	9·0	18·8	24·0	15·0	5·9	17·5

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—16.

CLASSIFICATION OF PURCHASED LAND UNCONNECTED WITH SQUATTING RUNS.

TABLE XXV.—Showing the number of Holdings of alienated Land unconnected with runs, classified according to size ; and the area held, cultivated, and placed under the different crops by each class ; also the proportion held and cultivated by each class as compared with the respective totals of Land in Occupation, and of that in Cultivation ; and the proportion of every Thousand Acres in Cultivation placed under the various crops.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS IN STATUTE ACRES.		PURCHASED LAND UNCONNECTED WITH SQUATTING RUNS.													
		Number of Holders.	Aggregate extent of Holdings.	Area under Cultiva- tion.	Area under Cereal Crops.	Area under Green Crops.	Area under Hay.	Area under other Crops.	Proportion of Land held by each class as compared with the area occupied by all classes.	Proportion of Land cultivated by each class as compared with the total cultivated by all classes.	PROPORTION OF LAND IN CULTIVATION PLACED UNDER				
											All Crops.	Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Holdings—exceeding			acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	per cent.	per cent.	acres in a thousand.	acres in a thousand.	acres in a thousand.	acres in a thousand.	acres in a thousand.
1 and under 5 acres	...	959	3,307	2,143	460	407	348	928	0·1	0·5	1,000	214	190	163	433
of 5 „ 15 „	...	1,945	16,676	10,573	4,233	1,486	2,388	2,466	0·7	2·5	1,000	400	141	226	233
of 15 „ 30 „	...	1,538	31,731	16,680	8,483	1,728	4,307	2,162	1·3	4·0	1,000	508	104	259	129
of 30 „ 50 „	...	1,520	57,834	27,617	16,550	2,158	6,527	2,382	2·3	6·6	1,000	599	78	236	87
of 50 „ 100 „	...	2,818	196,839	83,245	59,194	5,249	13,971	4,831	8·2	19·8	1,000	711	63	168	58
of 100 „ 200 „	...	2,699	367,016	124,460	91,102	7,909	17,857	7,592	15·2	29·6	1,000	733	63	143	61
of 200 „ 350 „	...	1,389	358,978	86,586	62,369	4,790	11,869	7,558	14·8	20·6	1,000	720	55	137	88
of 350 „ 500 „	...	373	151,193	24,471	16,708	1,125	4,299	2,339	6·3	5·8	1,000	683	46	175	96
of 500 acres and upwards	...	732	1,234,335	44,298	26,233	2,339	8,196	7,530	51·1	10·6	1,000	594	52	184	170
Total	...	13,973	2,417,909	420,073	285,332	27,191	69,762	37,788	100·0	100·0	1,000	679	65	166	90

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS.—17.

TABLE XXVI.—Classification of Holdings as to Tenure and Size.—General Summary of the Colony.

CLASSIFICATION.	TOTAL OF THE COLONY.									
	Number of Holders.	Land in Occupation.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER—					PRODUCE.		
			Tillage.	Cereals.	Green Crops.	Hay.	Other Tillage.	Cereals.	Green Crops.	Hay.
Holdings—exceeding		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1 and under 5 acres ...	998	3,421	2,253	498	443	357	955	9,639	1,073	475
of 5 " 15 " ...	2,000	17,175	10,858	4,379	1,580	2,431	2,468	83,085	4,140	3,190
of 15 " 30 " ...	1,648	34,012	17,382	8,771	2,087	4,345	2,179	167,457	5,171	5,489
of 30 " 50 " ...	1,533	58,400	27,770	16,622	2,172	6,585	2,391	337,056	5,274	8,346
of 50 " 100 " ...	2,864	201,524	83,413	59,298	5,278	13,993	4,844	1,177,764	11,522	17,317
of 100 " 200 " ...	2,843	392,036	124,930	91,270	7,940	17,898	7,822	1,807,698	19,444	22,228
of 200 " 350 " ...	1,444	377,172	87,282	62,671	4,815	12,110	7,686	1,260,536	11,461	13,882
of 350 " 500 " ...	381	155,113	24,754	16,907	1,140	4,358	2,349	343,762	3,225	5,429
of 500 acres and upwards ...	1,249	2,851,931	61,253	33,462	3,142	12,604	12,045	658,361	7,992	16,123
Total ...	14,960	4,090,784	439,895	293,878	28,597	74,681	42,739	5,845,358	69,302	92,479
LAND HELD IN FREEHOLD UNCONNECTED WITH RUNS.										
Holdings—exceeding		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1 and under 5 acres ...	761	¹ 2,700	1,683	348	275	284	776	5,969	623	367
of 5 " 15 " ...	1,484	² 12,408	7,832	2,877	986	1,981	1,988	52,687	2,695	2,602
of 15 " 30 " ...	1,173	³ 23,270	12,412	5,999	1,154	3,492	1,767	116,070	3,358	4,368
of 30 " 50 " ...	1,127	⁴ 40,907	20,322	11,918	1,509	4,920	1,975	245,813	3,172	6,530
of 50 " 100 " ...	2,031	⁵ 136,305	58,202	41,154	3,145	10,391	3,512	792,284	7,279	13,088
of 100 " 200 " ...	1,930	⁶ 247,504	82,213	58,795	5,150	12,874	5,394	1,182,805	13,588	15,611
of 200 " 350 " ...	958	⁷ 232,616	54,767	40,724	3,052	7,616	3,375	840,839	6,987	8,925
of 350 " 500 " ...	295	⁸ 107,178	19,491	13,187	813	3,413	2,078	270,912	2,166	4,291
of 500 acres and upwards ...	563	⁹ 969,658	32,477	19,303	1,668	5,273	6,233	379,966	4,219	6,318
Total ...	10,322	¹⁰ 1,772,546	289,399	194,305	17,752	50,244	27,098	3,887,345	44,087	62,100
LAND RENTED FROM PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS UNCONNECTED WITH RUNS.										
Holdings—exceeding		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1 and under 5 acres ...	198	581	460	112	132	64	152	2,777	381	91
of 5 " 15 " ...	461	¹¹ 3,906	2,741	1,356	500	407	478	27,504	1,267	537
of 15 " 30 " ...	365	¹² 7,527	4,268	2,484	574	815	395	45,215	1,322	965
of 30 " 50 " ...	393	14,848	7,295	4,632	649	1,607	407	89,993	2,083	1,743
of 50 " 100 " ...	787	¹³ 54,995	25,043	18,040	2,104	3,580	1,319	383,705	4,188	4,119
of 100 " 200 " ...	769	¹⁴ 103,891	42,247	32,307	2,759	4,983	2,198	621,306	5,801	6,545
of 200 " 350 " ...	431	¹⁵ 108,346	31,819	21,645	1,738	4,253	4,183	414,239	4,453	4,730
of 350 " 500 " ...	78	31,854	4,980	3,521	312	886	261	69,982	1,039	1,078
of 500 acres and upwards ...	169	¹⁶ 216,813	11,821	6,930	671	2,923	1,297	133,266	1,600	3,474
Total ...	3,651	¹⁷ 542,761	130,674	91,027	9,439	19,518	10,690	1,787,987	22,134	23,282

¹ In connection with this freehold land 26 acres are rented from private individuals, making the total of holdings of this class 2,726 acres.² In connection with this freehold land 362 acres are rented from private individuals and 5 acres from the Crown, making the total of holdings of this class 12,775 acres.³ In connection with this freehold land 934 acres are rented from private individuals and 68 acres from the Crown, making the total holdings of this class 24,272 acres.⁴ In connection with this freehold land 2,079 acres are rented from private individuals and 55 acres from the Crown, making the total of holdings of this class 43,041 acres.⁵ In connection with this freehold land 5,539 acres are rented from private individuals and 807 acres from the Crown, making the total of holdings of this class 142,651 acres.⁶ In connection with this freehold land 15,621 acres are rented from private individuals and 2,413 acres from the Crown, making the total of holdings of this class 215,538 acres.⁷ In connection with this freehold land, 18,016 acres are rented from private individuals and 1,150 acres from the Crown, making the total of holdings of this class 251,782 acres.⁸ In connection with this freehold land 12,161 acres are rented from private individuals and 763 acres from the Crown, making the total of holdings of this class 120,102 acres.⁹ In connection with this freehold land 47,864 acres are rented from private individuals and 4,741 acres from the Crown, making the total of holdings of this class 1,022,263 acres.¹⁰ The total quantity of rented land returned as being held in connection with freeholds (exclusive of stations) is 116,705 acres, making the total of these holdings 1,885,150 acres.¹¹ In connection with this rented land 10 acres are held under the Crown, making the total of holdings of this class 3,916 acres.¹² In connection with this rented land 20 acres are held under the Crown, making the total of holdings of this class 7,547 acres.¹³ In connection with this rented land 123 acres are held under the Crown, making the total of holdings of this class 55,118 acres.¹⁴ In connection with this rented land 176 acres are held under the Crown, making the total of holdings of this class 104,067 acres.¹⁵ In connection with this rented land 492 acres are held under the Crown, making the total of holdings of this class 108,838 acres.¹⁶ In connection with this rented land 3,280 acres are held under the Crown, making the total of holdings of this class 220,093 acres.¹⁷ Of these 1,604,575 acres 84,535 are rented from private individuals.

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—17.

TABLE XXVI.—Classification of Holdings as to Tenure and Size—General Summary of the Colony—*continued.*

CLASSIFICATION.	LAND RENTED FROM THE CROWN UNCONNECTED WITH RUNS.									
	Number of Holders.	Land in Occupation.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER—					PRODUCE.		
			Tillage.	Cereals.	Green Crops.	Hay.	Other Tillage.	Cereals.	Green Crops.	Hay.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
Holdings exceeding—										
1 and under 5 acres ...	38	111	107	38	34	9	26	893	66	17
of 5 " 15 " ...	55	478	285	146	94	43	2	2,894	178	51
of 15 " 30 " ...	110	2,199	702	288	359	38	17	6,172	491	56
of 30 " 50 " ...	13	511	153	72	14	58	9	1,250	19	73
of 50 " 100 " ...	43	3,540	127	80	23	16	8	1,445	39	99
of 100 " 200 " ...	128	19,989	162	28	19	15	100	495	32	21
of 200 " 350 " ...	2	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of 350 " 500 " ...	3	1,045	215	175	14	26	...	2,428	16	26
of 500 acres and upwards ...	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	393	33,373	1,751	827	557	205	162	15,577	841	343

CLASSIFICATION.	PURCHASED LAND CONNECTED WITH RUNS.									
	Number of Holders.	Land in Occupation.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER—					PRODUCE.		
			Tillage.	Cereals.	Green Crops.	Hay.	Other Tillage.	Cereals.	Green Crops.	Hay.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
Holdings exceeding—										
1 and under 5 acres ...	1	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
of 5 " 15 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of 15 " 30 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of 30 " 50 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of 50 " 100 " ...	3	215	41	24	6	6	5	330	16	11
of 100 " 200 " ...	17	2,442	308	140	12	26	130	3,092	23	51
of 200 " 350 " ...	53	16,052	696	302	25	241	128	5,458	21	227
of 350 " 500 " ...	5	2,112	68	24	1	33	10	440	4	34
of 500 acres and upwards ...	515	1,604,575	16,955	7,229	803	4,408	4,515	145,129	2,173	6,431
Total ...	594	1,625,399	18,071	7,719	849	4,714	4,789	154,449	2,240	6,754

¹ The total quantity of land rented from the Crown held in connection with land rented from private individuals is 4,101 acres, making the total of these holdings 546,862 acres.

AGES OF VINES.—GRAIN CROPS REAPED BY MACHINERY.

TABLE XXVII.—Showing the Number of Vines of different ages, and the Number of Acres of Grain Crops reaped by machinery in each County and Pastoral District.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.				NUMBER AND AGES OF VINES.						Grain Crops Reaped by Machinery.
				Under 1 year.	Under 2 years.	Under 3 years.	3 years and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total.	
										acres.
Anglesey	...	...	...	...	570	50	950	200	1,770	521
Bourke	...	...	...	84,300	140,541	189,740	320,741	150	735,472	4,430
Dalhousie	...	...	...	5,100	6,650	2,100	7,600	7,900	29,350	12,169
Dundas	...	...	...	180	1,560	560	317	307	2,924	34
Evelyn	...	...	...	81,568	3,432	700	3,432	85,779	174,911	185
Follett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	...	...	...	180,166	218,949	215,725	848,566	52 790	1,516,196	2,846
Grenville	...	...	...	2,000	5,500	12,200	24,000	...	43,700	2,688
Hampden	...	...	...	400	760	...	...	...	1,160	200
Heytesbury	...	...	...	...	...	200	2,500	...	2,700	733
Mornington	...	...	...	11,940	22,745	9,555	16,192	...	60,432	159
Normanby	...	...	...	250	...	1,100	1,500	...	2,850	401
Polwarth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
Ripon	...	...	...	1,600	10,886	7042	16,178	...	35,706	10,271
Talbot	...	...	...	15,400	18,820	5,2510	57,586	13,440	157,756	1,133
Villiers	...	...	...	9,000	2,500	900	4,680	...	17,080	475
Gipps Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	340	923
The Loddon	...	...	...	174,470	85,550	59,577	70,329	...	389,926	1,341
Rodney	...	...	...	11,500	7,100	5,700	11,500	...	35,800	237
The Murray	...	...	...	120,000	19,000	...	6 300	448,150	593,450	6,789
The Wimmera	...	...	...	13,800	2,000	512	500	...	16,812	...
Total	...	...	...	711,674	546,563	558,171	1,393,211	608,716	3,818,335	45,786

LIVE STOCK—1.
SUMMARY OF VICTORIA.

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing the Number of Horses, Cattle, Pigs, and Sheep upon Farms, and the Number upon Stations.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	DESCRIPTION OF LIVE STOCK.			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
Farms and Land unconnected with Stations	52,589	243,568	39,592	717,583
Crown and Alienated Land connected with Stations	31,468	384,524	3,888	5,521,675
Total	84,057	628,092	43,480	6,239,258

NOTE.—The returns of Sheep represent very nearly the entire number in the Colony; but the returns of Horses, Cattle, and Pigs do not include those which are kept in towns or upon the gold fields, except the stock is running upon commons. Horses and Working Bullocks upon the roads are also excluded. The returns of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep on Stations are obtained from the Crown Lands Department; but as there is no assessment upon Pigs, and consequently no return of their numbers made to that department, an account of those upon Stations having purchased land attached is obtained by the agricultural collectors, no return being made of those upon Stations consisting of Crown land only, which are not visited. It may be remarked that the assessment returns are made for a period some weeks earlier than that for which the Agricultural Statistics are collected.

LIVE STOCK—2.
SUMMARY BY COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.

TABLE XXIX.—Showing the Number of Holders of Live Stock, and the Numbers of Horses, Horned Cattle, Pigs, and Sheep on Land unconnected with Stations, in each County and Pastoral District.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Holders of Stock.	LIVE STOCK.				
		Horses.	HORNED CATTLE.		Pigs.	Sheep.
			Exclusive of Cows.	Milch Cows.		
Anglesey	49	289	484	238	195	140
Bourke	3,286	1,768	5,840	1,685	1,575	19,132
Dalhousie	985	3,852	10,752	15,312	3,325	4,322
Dundas	154	586	1,784	718	386	328
Evelyn	273	1,125	6,972	1,869	638	77
Follett	11	31	291	34	41	6
Grant	2,298	8,034	25,533	13,670	1,484	269,848
Grenville	448	2,927	17,057	5,479	2,258	272,557
Hampden	132	681	3,429	932	774	12,767
Heytesbury	98	611	3,697	625	649	73
Mornington	521	4,370	14,294	4,956	1,638	3,341
Normanby	527	1,714	6,970	2,979	1,873	7,788
Polwarth	215	1,082	13,917	1,029	999	32,106
Ripon	334	1,768	5,840	1,685	1,781	19,132
Talbot	1,341	3,357	6,733	4,251	3,671	19,660
Villiers... ..	1,089	5,282	28,004	7,008	7,645	22,053
Gipps Land	309	9,127	2,203	1,840	3,946	19,339
Rodney	47	462	943	316	349	96
The Loddon	829	2,692	7,816	5,260	3,215	12,849
The Murray	644	2,385	5,409	2,787	2,645	1,809
The Wimmera	125	446	1,818	1,109	505	160
Total	13,715	52,589	169,786	73,782	39,592	717,583

APPENDIX.

CONTAINING REPORTS OF COLLECTORS OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1862.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH BOURKE.

It is with regret that, for the first time these fifteen years, I have been compelled to witness retrogression in the agriculture of South Bourke, which I attribute to the long drought, which totally destroyed some crops, and more or less affected the whole from the Yarra to the Dandenong Creek; another cause was that the portion of occupiers who had neither capital or credit were tantalised by accounts of new gold fields, and took themselves off to New Zealand, the Lachlan, Jordan, and Jamieson diggings, upon any and every report from their friends who had gone before them, and they were followed by a better sort, who left agricultural pursuits to go on so precarious a chance,—such were the Newmans of Bulleen, the Clisbys, Tranters, and others of Nunawading, and all the families of South Bourke who, ten years ago, followed agriculture and lived on their lands, have some members of their families absent on the above diggings. To equip themselves for the voyage or journey they sold portions of their farms, which accounts for the increase of occupiers in all the parishes I travelled through, and for their defective agriculture. It occurred to me that the best way to ascertain the true cause of the deficiency would be to consult the oldest farmers on the Yarra, as their land was the most fertile and productive of South Bourke.

I began with Mr. Ricardo, whose returns of potatoes used to be from nine to eleven tons per acre before 1862; this harvest it was six and a half tons; he attributes it to the drought. Mr. Laidlaw, one of the oldest and most practical of farmers, and the only one who has made a large fortune by it, says, "You perceive my return of potatoes this year only averages four tons per acre instead of ten tons, which I always had before 1862; the cause is the drought, and the reason why my neighbor, Ricardo, has a better crop is caused by his being able to irrigate his land." Their neighbors, all old farmers, gave the same opinion, and said I should find the crops, both of cereals and potatoes, much worse as I went through the country, on the high lands above the level of the river and creeks, which I found to be the case. Mr. Richard Oswin says, "I have ninety acres of the finest land on the Yarra, all of which I have before now profitably cultivated; this year it all lies fallow. I had a suspicion it would be a long drought, and I refrained to crop my land to reap a loss." That eminent agriculturist, Mr. William Wade, gives the same reason for the deficiency, viz., the long drought, with this addition—He says, "If I had not a thrashing machine to send round the country for hire, I could not have paid my way by any profit derivable from farming this year." These farmers are all eminent in their pursuits, and all members of the Port Phillip Agricultural Society.

I found the small farmers paying more attention than usual to dairy produce and the rearing of pigs, which accounts for the quantity of good pork observable this winter in the flesh shops. The quantity of honey is this year remarkable for its increase. Every cottager now has honey and mead. Bees take to the bush, and I know a small farmer who in one day felled three trees full of bees and honey, which he saved: and if more care was taken in constructing their apiaries, honey and beeswax could be turned to more profit than their clumsy management at present realises. People do not think agriculture will be much helped by the proposed distillation bill, but they are all sanguine as to the ultimate success of vineyards and wine. I noticed two new vineyards on a large scale begun last season, one by Mr. Godyer, of Nunawading, the other by Mr. Billing, in Mulgrave. Some occupiers contemplate growing tobacco, as great success attended those who tried it last season.

The people are hopeful and cheerful under great privations. Politically they say universal suffrage is one cause of the depression in the times, and hope it will be abandoned for freehold and household suffrage. The parishes are well supplied with public and private schools, except Mordialloc, and they hope the educational bills before the House will lead to improvement.

I fear when the winter is over an extensive exodus to British Colombia, New Zealand, New South Wales, and other diggings, unless we can make ours more attractive. It is a received opinion,

that the great basin extending from the head of the Plenty River to the head of the Yarra is one vast gold field. Hoddle's Creek on the Yarra, the Caledonian, the Mountain Rush, Gaffney's Creek, the Jamieson and Jordan, the heads of the Goulburn, are all parts of one great whole, which would and could be rendered attractive, and go a long way to prevent emigration and migration to foreign fields, provided they were connected by bush roads cut through the scrub, with which that portion of the country abounds.

Respectfully submitted,

William Henry Archer, Esq., Registrar-General, Melbourne.

JOHN JAMES,
Collector Agricultural Statistics.

DISTRICT OF WEST BOURKE.

SIR,

Melbourne, 8th May, 1862.

Herewith I beg to hand you my returns as collector of Agricultural Statistics for the County of West Bourke, and do myself the honor to lay before you the accompanying brief report in relation thereto.

1. Where deficiencies occur in the numbers of holdings, they are chiefly attributable to parties leaving and renting, or selling to their neighbors.

2. In several parishes Mr. Clarke and other large proprietors purchasing the small holdings, and the holders leaving for New Zealand.

3. The crops, generally speaking, have suffered severely from the extreme dryness of the season.

4. The cause of the deficiency in the hay crop, as reported by the holders, arises chiefly from what is termed by them the blight, which appears in patches of acres in a field, so totally destroyed as to be not worth the labor of cutting. The period of attack is just prior to the grain coming into ear.

5. The potato crop, in many instances, particularly within ten miles of town, upon small holdings, is not worth gathering, from the diminutive size of the bulb.

6. The tobacco plant is grown experimentally, and is likely to be extensively cultivated next year from two causes, viz., "*The Scab Act*" and an extensive factory for the leaf (Loughnan's).

7. The sorghum saccharatum is also grown experimentally, but from its qualities of producing a larger quantity of saccharine matter than anything else, will prove a valuable crop when the distillation bill is passed.

8. The holdings, so far as the homesteads go, are generally very much neglected. There are a few exceptions; Mr. Gibbs's farm steading at Campbellfield is neatly and tastefully arranged; and at the upper end of Tullamarine, Mr. Clarke's residence, on the banks of the Deep Creek, is more like a vice-regal lodge than a private settler's home; it is well worth a visit; he has been only five years in the colony.

There are many other matters which I could detail, but as my contract is more a matter of figures I will conclude, hoping that my returns will prove satisfactory to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

JAMES WATSON.

COUNTY OF MORNINGTON.

Wannark Laddiu Island, Dandenong,
July, 1862.

SIR,

In endeavoring to comply with my promise to write a report on the present condition and prospects of agriculture in the county of Mornington, I have to regret that I have not retained data of the particulars elicited in collecting the statistics up to 31st March last, and have had no opportunity of comparing these with the returns of production in former years. I must, therefore, merely attempt to furnish you with a general, not a progress report.

The lands under agriculture in Mornington are of very various quality. A vast deal of inferior and some utterly worthless land has been broken up and cropped, with the result of possibly yielding one passable crop in a favorable season without manure, and afterwards, unless well worked and suitably manured, proving valueless as so-called arable land.* The rich lands of the county are generally either hilly, and more or less heavily timbered, involving great primary expense in their preparation for tillage, or lands lying so low and flat that in a wet season (and in Mornington more than half the year is invariably wet) they are flooded, or so saturated with moisture as to be incapable of healthy vegetation. A very frequently assigned cause of failure of crop during the past season has been "excessive wet in winter and spring;" and in four seasons out of five precisely the same influences will result in partial failure of crops throughout Mornington, unless a Drainage Act be introduced and

* In fact, much of such land fully answers the description given of similar lands situate between Melbourne and Dandenong by our present Chief Secretary, while commenting in Parliament, some years ago, upon the impropriety of such land being surveyed in the early days of Victoria. He said it would not fatten a duck even.

prove beneficially workable, under Government aid and auspices. Of late years much injury to growing crops has been caused by the ravages of myriads of small brown caterpillars and of an aphid similar to the cabbage blight, with other insect pests of less note, chiefly during the blossoming of the cereals. When a better system of tillage is more generally prevalent than the present too common mode of merely ploughing in the stubble before sowing for next season's crop, without any intermediate turning of the soil in aid of the extirpation of weeds, or exposure to the sun of buried larvæ of insects, and more attention is paid to prevent the growth of weeds nurtured under the wide and rough partition fences and on adjacent roadways, the annually reported injuries resulting from insect propagation may be materially lessened, and the crops benefited by destruction of much of the weeds now permitted to prey upon the soil and spread their germs far and wide. Again, very many of the so-called farmers of the county are very unskilful agriculturists, not having been bred thereto, but taking to the occupation from a natural but too often quickly dissipated idea of the pleasure inseparable from country life and rural pursuits. By such the land is cropped year after year with the same crops without alternation or occasional fallows; and the results are a constantly deteriorating amount of production and increasingly foul state of the lands so cultivated, to the injury—by the spread of seeds of noxious weeds—of adjacent farms; a great deal of otherwise valuable land is thus worn out, and requires to be laid down in grass for permanent pasture to restore its fertility. Upon the uplands of the Harkaway and other ranges there are occasional portions of very rich volcanic soil, of a black or chocolate color, heavily timbered, in a state of nature, with enormous trees, involving an expense of six to ten or twelve pounds per acre to clear and burn off. Such soil proves very productive for successive years by an occasional stimulant of guano. A large proportion of this sort of land is farmed by small German freeholders, many of whom demonstrate considerable skill and shrewdness, while they stand unrivalled in perseverance and industry, the whole families, including females, rarely shirking outdoor work, even in inclement weather. But little practical agriculture has been directed as yet in the cultivation of other than the most usual cereals and root crops, but satisfactory experiments (for as yet the limited culture only merits that appellation) have demonstrated that many other plants may be introduced and acclimatised with great advantage. Too many of our farmers are, however, still too wedded to their home notions, and indisposed to risk the consequences of their innovation as to new crops; notwithstanding that very few, if any of them, take a sanguine view of the immediate prospects of Victorian producers of breadstuffs for the supply mainly of a market like that of our metropolis, which is almost constantly, throughout the year, oversupplied with such articles of consumption, the produce of countries possessed of superior advantages of cheap land and labor, and from which the rates of inland and seaward freight to the port of Melbourne do not probably exceed the cost of carriage to market, with tolls and dues, paid by the Mornington farmer. Besides which, from the mode of disposal on credit of such articles adopted by the import merchant towards the tradesman, our local producers requiring cash on delivery of the comparatively small parcels they have opportunities of carriage for, are very often compelled to give a counter-balancing advantage, by accepting less than current market rates, in order to effect ready sales. Hereafter we may hope that, with cheap land and greater facilities for obtaining ready supplies of agricultural labor, free of the injurious competition of high paid employment on public works, the frequent inducements to continuous indulgence in idleness afforded by the unwise liberality of inland settlers, in furnishing supplies of food gratuitously to multitudes of able-bodied beggars, dissipating their time in wandering from station to station for months together, to keep up the rates of labor; and the acknowledged increasingly precarious prospects of gold digging to laborers without capital, the capitalist farmer may be enabled and encouraged to farm on a large and enlightened system, with prospect of reasonable profits. Hitherto, during several years past, very few have realised profit from agriculture in Mornington, except working families who required to employ no hired labor.

As yet the culture of the vine, on a scale suitable for wine making, has been persistently followed by a very few farmers, chiefly Germans. The prevalence of an annual blight, by which nearly all the vines in the county have been more or less deteriorated, but to which some varieties, to be hereafter cultivated, may not be liable, has doubtless discouraged intending cultivators. Tobacco has been grown upon a small scale, and there is reason to believe it will be much more extensively cultivated this year. Rice has been tried and found to ripen and head well, and where plants have not ripened last season, they have as yet weathered the frosts of the winter, and bid fair to flourish abundantly. Sea Island Cotton has not as yet succeeded favorably in the county, but if sown early this season, in situations free from early frosts, and with good exposure for maturing the seed pods, it may prove a more eligible crop than cereals upon soils naturally producing shrubby vegetation; and there is every prospect of remunerative prices for superior varieties, whilst the labor of hoeing and pod gathering is light enough for females and young persons: as yet last season's plants have stood the winter, and may be acclimatised as perennials. Chicory has been grown to some small extent; and as ready sale exists for colonial grown at £40 to £50 per ton, when prepared for roasting, there is encouragement to its extended culture; but few farmers care to encounter the necessary preparation by washing, drying, and cutting the roots into dice the size of beans. Mangel-wurzels have been grown in patches, chiefly for home consumption for dairy cattle, &c., with such returns in quantity of crop and increase in butter as may promote its increased cultivation. Lentils, Buckwheat, and Millet are grown on a small scale, chiefly by the Germans, by whom the seeds are extensively used culinarily, and for feeding fowls. Doubtless, they would prove valuable fattening food for swine, but it is remarkable how very few pigs are kept by German farmers, possibly from the habit of their women engaging in out-door occupations, and their perhaps having fewer opportunities of preparing boiled foods. Green forage plants are as yet sparingly cultivated for home consumption. The expense of forming small enclosures may operate in limiting the quantity of land laid down in permanent crops of

lucerne and other perennial forage plants suitable for soiling. Maize, even the quickest grown varieties, only ripens in favorable localities, and is a scourging crop when grown for seed. No attempts appear to have been made as yet towards the production of the plants yielding hops, sugar (beet, or imphee), opium, vegetable dyes, or tannin, which are, however, well worthy of attention. The climate of Mornington is not generally favorable to the production of large crops of potatoes, being too frequently in extremes of continuous wet, or drought and heat, otherwise several exportable productions might be advantageously manufactured therefrom, including starch, dried fecula (granules of the crushed tuber for use at sea), or spirits. Upon rich, moist, or peaty soils, naturally productive of reeds and rushes, hemp might be grown with advantage, as the speediest eradicator of such plants, and to prepare recently drained land for other crops liable to be injured by excess of decomposing vegetable matter; but although in such localities this crop might be largely productive, and of great value, the labor requisite in its efficient culture and subsequent preparation for export, unfit for general cultivation. Rape, Sunflowers, and Castor Beans have been grown here and there, but no effort at preparation of their oils have been noted.

The difficulty of draining the low lands of great part of Mornington, and the fact that when these are flooded the breakwaters spread over a vast extent of the adjacent lands, is a serious drawback, to the agricultural value especially, of a very large proportion of the richest lands in the county. A canal constructed from the Mordialloc Creek, opening on the Bay of Port Phillip, and carried eastwards *viâ* Eumemmerring and Berwick or Cranbourne parishes, thence *viâ* the Great Swamp, and Moi Swamp to the Latrobe River in Gipps Land, could be constructed without serious engineering difficulties, through an almost level expanse of unsold Crown lands nearly the whole way; and, besides opening up ready communication, and carriage between the Gipps Land lakes and their tributaries on the one extremity, and Melbourne (by a short extension of the Brighton railroad to the canal terminus at Mordialloc) on the other, to all the intermediate population, would be of incalculable advantage in forming an outlet for drainage of the low lands presently occupied, and in reclaiming for profitable disposal and occupation, several hundred thousand acres of the richest lands in the colony which otherwise can never be saleable by the Crown. Thus, also, the alleged difficulty would be solved of forming a direct overland route to Gipps Land, calculated by facilities of conveyance to develop its gold fields, and concentrate agricultural, mining, and manufacturing population in that truly magnificent district, which at present cannot be reached with greater facility than any other equidistant out-port; and thus our Victorian population, instead of streaming overland thither with their stock, implements, and household gear, are just as likely to take ship for Tasmania, Queensland, or New Zealand, as to remove to Port Albert by sea, and thence by a long and expensive inland carriage to reach the rich mining districts, pastures, and arable lands of the Gipps Land plains. A common error is the supposition that to form a canal in these times of railroad extension is to retrograde or degenerate in social progress; and that transmission by canal boats must necessarily be very slow; but which scheme is most suited to the circumstances and requirements of the colony, and districts chiefly affected and most likely to be immediately reproductive by the increased value and demand for occupation of disposable lands, while furnishing adequate facilities for inland communication. As to speed, the fly-boats for passengers on the Scotch canals go at the steady rate of eight miles an hour, without injury to the banks, which do not even require lining. The dead level of the country here suitable for a canal, and its characteristic of stiff clay subsoil would equally prevent banks caving in. With the exception of fat sheep temporarily held over for high markets, in summer, in paddocks laid down with English grasses and clover, there are now very few sheep depastured in the county of Mornington; sheep, and even cattle, when not at once fattened off, or the stock changed after two or three years' depasturage, are not very healthy in many localities. There is a great prevalence of pulmonary disorders, and of fluke disease, or liver rot. Large numbers of dairy cattle die annually from these diseases, more especially the rot. Nature appears to have provided in the vicinity of lands subject to inundation, rising tracts, producing healthy and aromatic shrubs, affording tonic bitters, to ward off the morbid effects arising from depasturage of swamps; but where stock are shut out, by fencing, from use of such antidotes, and unable to reach salt lakes or the sea for saline draughts, as deer are observed to do in Scotland, occasionally they should be supplied with salt by hand, or efforts made to compensate to them their evident craving for more woody fibre and bitter vegetable substances, evinced by their frequently chewing sticks, ferns, &c. An umbelliferous plant (*Prangos pabularia*) recently introduced into Britain from Thibet, and said to thrive in any soil or climate, and to be invaluable for speedy fattening of stock, (sheep being said to fatten upon it in twenty days!) and to be a certain antidote to the fluke, resulting in the absolute cure of liver rot, might be advantageously introduced into Victoria, along with the Thibetian goat, by our acclimatization society.

Swine are readily self-supported in the vicinity of swamps, but they are sad stragglers, and in such localities are not easily herded. The injury they do to grass lands, and their incessant efforts to invade any crops accessible to them, cause them to be dreaded as a nuisance if not ringed, and when ringed they neither grow nor fatten without artificial feeding. Some of the farmers prefer enclosing and forming rabbit warrens to the keeping of swine, to consume the waste vegetables on their farms. Distillation, if generally available by the Victorian farmer, as upon the Rhine, and in various other parts of Europe, would be of great advantage to transform vegetable products, capable of saccharine fermentation, into a commodity of small compass and ready sale, besides yielding ample refuse for stock feeding; but the distillation measure recently introduced is felt to be hampered by too many clogging conditions to be of much avail in ameliorating the condition and prospects of our agriculturists.

Bee keeping is worthy of recommendation as an increasingly profitable auxiliary to the farmer's finances. Many persons in Mornington have, during the last season, disposed of quantities obtained from their own and wild hives in the forests, of from five hundredweight to two or three tons of honey,

saleable wholesale at from 3d. to 6d. a pound, with considerable quantities of wax at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per pound. The wonderfully prolific increase of the imported English bee, and its rapid diffusion throughout the country, has resulted in the fact that in any locality abounding in large old gum trees, and within one or two miles of permanent water supply, situate between the Yarra and the Gipps Land plains, the cavities in such trees are more or less densely occupied as hives, from some of which upwards of 150 pounds of honey have been frequently taken, and as swarms are seldom wholly destroyed when the hives are plundered, and each unmolested hive produces here an average of three fresh swarms per annum, the earliest of which often throw off one or two more the same season, and the forests and heathy downs abound almost throughout the year, with honey-bearing flowers, there are few sources of income to the rural resident, so easily obtainable, self-supporting, profitable, and capable of rapid increase, at small outlay; in fact there is every prospect of such prospective increase in the product of honey and wax in Victoria, as may not only supersede imports, but furnish a considerable surplus for exportation. The mode of bee keeping adopted in Cashmere appears specially adapted for introduction here. In building dwellings or out-houses, certain arched cavities are left in walls having suitable exposure, in which hive-frames are fitted, having a small aperture to the outside, and opening inwards by a door or slide at the back, by which the honeycomb can be removed at pleasure by first using the precaution to blow in smoke which temporarily drives out the bees by their front entrance. If adopted here, this plan would keep the hives in a more equable temperature, and render their spoils more accessible, at less sacrifice of bees than prevails by existing contrivances, except where expensively constructed apiaries are in use. Swarms removed from tree hives to the ordinary boxes in common use, without adequate shelter from extremes of temperature, usually escape to the forest shades, and evince much sagacity of instinct in selection of cool and well-ventilated hollows in the limbs or trunks of large old trees.

Poultry of all kinds are largely reared and kept by most farmers, with considerable profit. The tea-tree, growing so abundantly in all the wet lands throughout Mornington, furnishes material for the ready construction of fowl-proof yards, to retain them in confinement during the seasons of cropping and harvest. There is often much unaccountable mortality amongst fowls so confined, but mainly attributable to their becoming too fat by over-feeding without exercise, or their food consisting of musty or damaged grain or drake, without adequate green and insect food, and to neglect in supplying them with old mortar, or shell lime and gravel.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

J. WOOD BEILBY.

COUNTY OF EVELYN.

SIR,

Dromana, 20th June, 1862.

In accordance with your directions I have the honor to report for your information, that the deficiency of the crops throughout the county of Evelyn, may be ascribed, first—to the general poverty of the soil caused by over-cropping, without fallowing or other replenishing stimulants, together with the extraordinary dryness of the season; second—to the fact that many of the smaller farms formerly cultivated, have been amalgamated, and are now used for grazing purposes; and third—to the facilities for the occupation and purchase of agricultural land proposed to be afforded by the new Land Bill, causing persons to relinquish their exhausted farms in order to avail themselves of these advantages.

From all the information I can glean, there is every probability of the aggregate yield of this district being less next year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

HENRY FITZMAURICE.

COUNTIES OF DALHOUSIE, ANGLESEY, AND RODNEY.

SIR,

Bylands, Kilmore, 3rd July, 1862.

In concluding the collection of agricultural and other statistics of this year, in the counties of Dalhousie, Anglesey, and Rodney, I do myself the honor to make some few remarks as to the general state of agriculture in the district in which I collected.

In the first place, I would say that I have remarked in this neighborhood that, during a period of eight years past, the farmers (generally speaking) did not make any change in cropping their lands. Commencing with new land, or virgin soil, perhaps one crop of potatoes and wheat successively, until the land becomes too "dirty" with drake and other seeds foreign to wheat. Then, perhaps, one or more crops of oats for grain, but more generally oaten hay in succession, until the land is considered too poor to pay for tilling it, and is then allowed to lie idle without improvement.

But I have to remark one or two circumstances which may be considered an improvement within these last two years, viz., farmers convert their straw into manure (instead of burning it as formerly), and for this purpose fodder their cattle in yards. This manure, put on worn out or fallowed land, produces an excellent crop of potatoes, which, when drilled and cultivated during the summer months, cleans the land fit for wheat again.

There has been more clover and grass seeds sown in this district within this last past year, than in the preceding ten years.

The chief improvement with small farmers is the garden, which is becoming almost general, so far as fruit trees and vegetables are necessary, and it is the general opinion that one acre of garden, or in fact, one acre properly cultivated, is worth five acres cropped in the old negligent style, and those gardens I have reason to believe are, in many cases, the chief dependence of families.

Bees are another branch of industry peculiar to farmers here, and I know some farmers, and squatters too, that find a great advantage in rearing them. One person having seventy-five hives assured me that he considered them no inconsiderable part of his stock.

With these few remarks,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK,
Collector Agricultural and other Statistics.

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

PASTORAL DISTRICT OF THE MURRAY.

SIR,

I do myself the honor of submitting for your perusal the following brief Report as to the topographical features of the several parishes in the Murray district, and the state of agriculture for the year ending 31st March, 1862.

AVENEL.

The generality of the land in this parish is of a light sandy loam, with the exception of the bends of the creek, which are composed of a dark chocolate soil, very rich, and producing excellent crops. There have been a few new farms occupied down the creek, which will be cropped next season; but the farmers' prospects here are not very cheering, as the extent of good agricultural land is small and patchy and markets remote. There are some splendid sites for vineyards on the bank of the creek; and the vines already planted grow most luxuriantly, and are very prolific. I believe the Goulburn Vineyard Company intend planting largely on the land taken up by them this season.

LONGWOOD.

The soil about Longwood, is of a very poor description (light loam), with the exception of Killeen Farm, which is chiefly chocolate soil, producing very good crops. This is the only farm of any extent in the neighborhood, and the only land worth cultivating. Timber for fencing and sawing is plentiful, and an inexhaustible supply of Granite for building.

EUROA.

Like the latter parish, Euroa cannot boast of very good soil for agricultural purposes, nor is there any land in the immediate neighborhood that would repay the farmers for clearing, &c. The farmers here are in a great measure run out and require rest, the old system of growing the same crops year after year having been followed. The crops grown in this neighborhood consist mostly of oats and hay, to supply the carriers to the various diggings. There are a few farms on Faithful's Creek, which, in favorable seasons, yield good crops, as the land is of a better description than at Euroa; and from the close proximity to the Sydney road, the farmers obtain a ready market for their oats and chaff, and remunerative prices.

BALMATTUM AND VIOLET TOWN.

The farms in this parish have been only cultivated for the last three seasons, the soil is rich, mostly chocolate, and yield heavy crops, as the land is nearly new and not exhausted from frequent cropping, like that in the adjoining parish. Violet Town cannot boast of much land to attract the farmers, as the soil (with the exception of the bends of the creek) is light and does not yield heavily, and is, in a great measure exhausted. The greater number of farmers here hold farms also in Balmattum, where all their cereals are grown, using the land here for grazing purposes; and from enquiries I have made, I do not think there is any land suitable for tillage in this neighborhood.

BENALLA.

A good many new farms have been taken up within the last year about Splatt's River, also a few down the Broken River; but from the land lying low in the latter place the farmers are liable to have their crops destroyed, should the river overflow its banks, which it is apt to do in very wet seasons. The land about Benalla does not vary much as to quality, being composed of a rather light soil, producing average crops; but, with the exception of the rich lands of the river, and where it has

been sheep folded, I have not met with any very heavy crops. Timber for fencing purposes abounds, and as the demand and supply has been up to this time nearly equal, the farmers have had quick sale, and remunerative prices, for their crops. There are some beautiful gardens, tastefully laid out, and Mr. Piper, the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district, has an excellent vineyard, and I believe it is his intention to manufacture wine on a large scale next season.

WINTON AND GRETA.

Soil light and poor, little cultivation; the greater part of the residents here are carriers, and merely cultivate for home consumption.

WANGARATTA.

Of all the parishes in the Murray District Wangaratta decidedly holds first place, as, with splendid land, easily brought into cultivation, good markets, and wealthy and scientific farmers, there is very little more to be desired. An Agricultural Society has been established here, which has been of immense advantage to the farmers in introducing new seeds, &c.; and, by giving liberal prizes, maintains a spirit of emulation amongst the growers of cereals, &c. The society owes, in a great measure, its present flourishing condition to the exertions of its indefatigable secretary—and who was, I believe, the original founder—to whom, and the members, I beg leave to return my sincere thanks for their uniform kindness in giving me every information when performing my duties as collector amongst them. There is a superior style of cultivation carried on here, equal to any I have seen in the colony, and the introduction of farming machinery within the two last seasons has increased very much, three-fourths of the grain grown here this season having been reaped by machinery. The homesteads are of a superior description, with, in many instances, splendid gardens attached. Mr. Docker, a wealthy squatter and landholder, has sown a large breadth of land this season in wheat. He intends, should prices be low next season, to ship it to England. He is possessed of some of the best land in the district, and it is really a pleasure to see the tasteful manner his lands are laid out; and I really think his mansion and grounds would compare honorably with any in Victoria. Amongst other new introductions he intends to plant three acres with olives this season. There are several other large farmers in this parish who cultivate very extensively, and who intend turning their attention to tobacco-growing on a large scale next season; that grown this season being more as an experiment than as a crop for the market. In the early part of the season the farmers' prospects were rather dull, as, from the large quantity of flour that came up the Murray from Adelaide in the latter part of last winter, the market was completely glutted; but the large exodus to the Lachlan cleared out the old stocks, and prices have been advancing steadily since, and before long, I have no doubt, the farmers will obtain remunerative prices. Should irrigation come into general use in the colony, I do not know a district it could be carried to greater advantage than this, as, with such an inexhaustible supply of water, there would be no limit to the crops raised.

TARRAWINGEE AND BOWMAN'S FOREST.

Taking example by those of Wangaratta, the farmers here adopt the same superior method of sowing and harvesting their crops. The soil is good, but not equal to some parts of Wangaratta; the yield in general very fair. There is some excellent land fronting the Ovens river, which is in a high state of cultivation. A most destructive fire broke out amongst the farmers at Tarrawingee that are contiguous to the Beechworth road. The crops had all been cut, and stood in the field ready for drawing into the stackyard, when suddenly the flames swept down among them; houses, crops, fences, all were in a moment consumed by the devouring elements. The owners stood by completely paralysed, and saw the produce of years of toil vanish in a few moments, and nothing but beggary stare them in the face. It was a most dismal sight after the fire. The remains of what had, a few days before, been a comfortable homestead presented nothing now but a few charred posts, with, perhaps, the remains of a stone chimney, and a smouldering post or two remained to show where the lines of fences had been. As most of the farmers were beginners, and had expended all their capital, it will be ruinous to them; and from the large tract swept by the fire the losses must be very heavy. There was some talk of getting up a subscription for them, and had the matter been properly carried out, I am sure every farmer in the district would have contributed his mite, but the subject was allowed, unfortunately, to drop, and the sufferers must only abide by their loss.

BEECHWORTH AND WOORAGEE.

Vegetables and potatoes are the principal crops grown here. The farms are small, and are principally held by men who combine dairying and farming, and who obtain a ready market for their produce on the diggings. Wooragee can, however, boast of some excellent land and highly cultivated farms; that of Mr. Graham's holding first place amongst the farms; all front the mainland, the land back being unsuitable for cultivation, as the soil is very poor and heavily timbered.

BELVOIR AND BARNAWARTHA.

The land in those parishes is composed chiefly of light red soil of medium quality. I have, however, met with some good crops of wheat and oats, and maize grows very well on the rich banks of the creeks. Farming is rather in a premature state here as yet; but as a great many are newly settled

down, they could not be expected to be in as forward a state as other parts of the district. On a new farm fencing and grubbing occupy the farmer fully for the first two years, and he considers himself fortunate if he gets as much grain as will maintain his family and furnish him with seed for the ensuing crop.

INDIGO CREEK AND BROWN'S PLAINS.

The majority of the farmers on the Indigo are lucky diggers, who have settled down here to enjoy the fruits of their industry. The land is rich, the farms well laid out, and the system of cultivation very good. A flour mill has been recently erected, and, on the whole, the Indigo farmers have not much to complain of. The Barnawartha Vineyard Company have some ten or twelve acres under vines near the junction of the creek and the Murray, and intend to plant largely this season. The land in Brown's Plains is composed of dark red soil, of an average depth of three to four feet. Some of the holdings are very extensive, the only drawback being want of water, as in a dry season, like the last one, water has to be drawn for all purposes four miles. A few have formed tanks, but though water was obtained the supply was short, and so highly impregnated with alum as to render it unfit for domestic purposes. Some of the farms that lay exposed had the crops injured by the harsh north winds that occurred in September; but the average yield on the whole was very good. The homesteads are neatly built, and nearly all have large sheds attached capable of containing the produce of several fields until thrashed out for market.

WAHGUNYAH.

Since the diggings broke out here farming has obtained a fresh impetus, nor need the farmer go a long way to look for good land, as one of the leads runs through the centre of some of the farms, and what was cultivated a short time ago is now marked out in claims and occupied by the diggers. Mr. Graham, the importer of the steam-plough, has a beautiful farm near the diggings; it is his intention to trench 14 acres this year for vines. This he means to accomplish with his steam-plough, having had the necessary apparatus sent out from England with the plough. He is most sanguine as to the result, and, indeed, after expending so large a sum of money in introducing steam cultivation into Victoria, I hope his efforts may be crowned with success. The soil is as good and the yield equal to any in the district. An Agricultural Society has sprung up within the last twelve months, and this place bids fair, in a short time, to eclipse the other districts in agriculture; and should a corn trade, in time to come, spring up with Europe, the farmers here will have the advantage of that great highway, the Murray, to carry their produce to a shipping port.

MANSFIELD.

At some future day this will be a very large farming district. The land is principally composed of rich chocolate soil on the hills, and black on the flats. It is also a splendid grazing country, and immense tracts have been purchased by the squatters for that purpose. Dr. Rowe has erected a large steam flour mill, which was much required by the farmers, as they had to cart their wheat to Benalla to be ground, a distance of forty-five miles, and anything but a good road. Want of good roads is the only drawback to this being one of the best agricultural districts on the Murray. The present road to Melbourne is not a bad one, could that modern Scylla of carriers, the Big Hill, be avoided. How heavily loaded teams ever arrive at the top is to me a mystery; still they manage to do so; but should the Jordan and Jamieson diggings prove as good as people expect, I have no doubt a much nearer and more practicable route will be found, and enable the farmers to obtain their supplies from Melbourne at a cheaper rate than at present. All the produce grown at present is bought up by the diggers. The yield this season has been excellent; in some cases, surpassing anything I have met, especially where fallowing and deep ploughing are practised. Potatoes were not a paying crop this season, and several acres were destroyed by crickets, which were such a plague some years ago in the neighborhood of Melbourne, and are always so numerous in black soil. I have no doubt when the present Land Act comes into force that a large tract will be occupied by agriculturists, nor do I know of any other in this part of the county holding out greater advantages of soil and climate, the want of roads being the only drawback, which time and an increase of population will alleviate.

STATIONS.

The squatters, as a class, are not in favor of tillage, the immense tracts held by them being used only for grazing. The homesteads are in general costly, with splendid gardens, but very little land in cultivation. Any that do cultivate are in the immediate neighborhood of some good market, and are tempted by the high prices ruling to try farming, and as they combine the advantages of good land, capital and stock *ad libitum*, manage to make it pay. These are the exceptions, the majority only cultivating for home consumption.

In conclusion I would beg to remark, that I consider farming in the Murray district to be increasing, and the pains taken in sowing and harvesting the crops, and the superior implements in daily use, show that the farmer is not behind hand here, and that period is not far distant when the Murray district, as regards agriculture, will be second to none in Victoria.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

H. H. MILLER.

PASTORAL DISTRICT OF THE LODDON.

SIR,

Sandhurst, 21st May, 1862.

I have the honor to advise you the summary sheet for the Loddon Agricultural District was sent down by last Friday's post. The returns in detail have since been forwarded to your address, and I sincerely hope the solicitude I have bestowed upon their compilation will meet with your accustomed approbation.

I have further the honor to observe in reference to the Statistics of Agriculture, that there is this season, I consider, a greater paucity than usual of marginal notes, referring to the causes or supposed causes of either large or small yields, which is attributable to the circumstance of there being very little to remark upon, with the exception of failure of crop through frost, which has been duly notified. This took place to a great extent upon the upper part of the Bet Bet Creek, say in the parishes of Bong Bong, Wareek, and Telong, but growing milder in its effects lower down towards the Loddon at that part, showing itself again higher up that stream, as it approached that part of the country where its severity was dire, viz., towards and in Smeaton, Bullarook, and Ballarat, from which districts, I have no doubt, your returns will show great ravages. The date of this notable frost was the morning of the 14th or 15th November, and although numbers of farmers in mentioning the circumstance stated it to have occurred in the latter part of November, and has been so noticed on the schedules; it was merely an inexactitude as to date upon their part. Some parts of this district, as the plains of Tarnagulla, Woodstock and Laanecoorie, escaped this visitation. I have been told that frost will often descend upon sheltered spots, leaving places apparently in every way exposed, comparatively unharmed. A long series of heavy frosts last spring time, seems, on or about the date above-mentioned, to have culminated so completely as to have transcended the experience of the settlers throughout the district I traversed, and it may be that the first crop of grapes, which were completely lost to a great portion of the district, should be traced to the same source, but which were succeeded by another crop which fully consoled the vine-growers, and amply repaid their previous losses. The yield of grapes this last season has been very large, more so than fine in quality, and I apprehend a considerable quantity of wine will next year be the result.

From various causes a considerable breadth of land in different portions of the district has been left uncultivated, in some instances quite in a cluster, as the southern part of the parish of Muckleford, where not less than seven (700) hundred acres has been lying idle for one, two, or three years; while in the parish of Castlemaine, in fact close up to the township, although the number of holdings exceed so greatly that of previous years. I consider that twenty-five to thirty allotments were lying waste last year, but they were principally very small plots of ground. Whatever the reason assigned for these temporary depressions, I have universally found monetary difficulties to be at the root thereof.

The one complaint of the farmers, be they large or small, is, that the high price of labor eats up every farthing's worth the land produces, and in far too large a proportion of cases, ultimately ruins them. The large number of farms whose owners have got into pecuniary difficulties renders their compilation with a fulness of detail equivalent to my wishes, a matter of more difficulty than would be surmised by those not practically conversant with the collection of such statistics, from sheer unwillingness to enter upon a subject that to them seems like unfolding the question of their means or assets.

There is a weed called by most hogsweed, a kind of sorrel, which runs underneath the surface and throws down numberless roots, which, taking firm hold renders it quite ineradicable by the ordinary methods of weeding. I was assured the best way of clearing the land would be to fallow for three successive years, leaving off each year as the weed dried, &c. Upon some allotments which have been deserted, the land, I was informed, would soon be valueless, unless speedily taken in hand, as the virtue of the soil is so thoroughly absorbed by the plant.

I have the honor to mention, *en passant*, that I make note of these little matters, convinced that you will be able to cull out and propagate such (if any) as may be of sufficient public interest to justify it. I consider, moreover, that I am in exercise of a pleasing duty by paying attention to, and collecting such little evidences of advancement, station, or retrogression, during my passage through the district.

There have been several allotments taken up in new parishes beyond the Loddon—between that river and the Avoca. These lands form part of a broad belt of country running east and west, lying to the northward of the present agricultural portion of the Loddon district.

Their survey and proclamation was, no doubt, somewhat of an experiment in this colony; and the extreme hazard run by those who have taken up small patches for purposes of cultivation (although the late exceptional season, one in a dozen out of those usual in Australia, which leads their occupiers to be more sanguine than the experience of older inhabitants would warrant) will result in the widely diffused opinion, I have no doubt, that such tracts are more suitably fitted for grazing purposes.

Upon such lands as had been reaped by machines—especially those called stripping machines—the quantity of grain shed was considerably greater (I should say from three to five times) than would, had it been garnered in, have sufficed to sow the same breadth of land; and I was confidently assured that a great quantity of the straw would pay well for thrashing over again. The grain was still upon the surface in March and April, and, strange to say, untouched by the cockatoo parrots.

There are fewer signatures than usual to the occupiers' schedules, which I attribute mainly to the prevalence throughout the district of road boards, which renders the farmers and their wives chary of appending their names to any document; in fact, one or two farms in the parish of Laanecoorie were less conclusively taken from the circumstance of the collector going his round during the three days I was occupied there.

I again beg respectfully to direct your attention to the expediency of having the summary sheets, if possible, struck off upon a larger scale than the ordinary abstract sheets.

The number of Chinese cultivating gardens upon Crown land, and hawking their produce for sale, to the detriment of those more legitimately employed as market gardeners, has been brought before me; but in the district over which I gather these statistics I have almost uniformly found them very small in size, in fact, covered, I should say, by the possession of one or two miners' rights.

I have now the honor to address myself to the subject of dairymen and their cattle, to which I purpose directing your attention.

It occurs to me that a large number of dairy cattle are never enumerated. I feel confident that in my district, however diligently I may pursue the vocation entrusted to me, there must still be a considerable number escape relation; and when I take into consideration that other collectors may not, in all probability, excel the ardour of my zeal, I am at no loss to conceive that some thousands of milch and other kine are thus wholly excluded from your returns. Until lately those persons were charged head-money, at about one (£1) pound sterling per head of stock annually from the squatters over whose runs they depastured. The returns of these cattle were sent in, or supposed to be sent in, by the parties so receiving head-money, and who would naturally be supposed to look out themselves. A new state of things has now arisen; many shelter themselves behind the commonage question—impounding upon such an extensive scale is not now the order of the day. Still I had collected personally four (400) hundred schedules before I came upon any one who actually owned to having paid money for right of commonage, though I questioned them narrowly with a view to report. It therefore occurs to me, either that the said commonage question has proved a failure, or in any case, that a large and not indigent section of the community do not contribute their fair proportion towards the public revenue. I have found no regular herdsman throughout the length and breadth of my district. I therefore assume, that there are no commonages actually in existence, and that ordinary dairy cattle (when not possessed by holders of alienated land) are both not fully enumerated in these statistical returns, and that very little, if any, benefit accrues to the State for their privilege of depasturing upon Crown lands.

The area of land fallowed increases and abounds; it seems to pay the farmers better than the doubtful issue of attempting to crop the first season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

J. THOROLD TULLOCH.

COUNTY OF TALBOT.

Melbourne, 202, Russell-street,
21st May, 1862.

SIR,

Having completed the collection of the agricultural statistics of the county Talbot, I beg to report on the same. The grain crops in the district, with the exception of four parishes, have not reached an average crop, owing to frost in early spring and unusually dry weather during the summer. In fact, so poor have the crops been in some parishes, that they were burned off, as the cost of reaping and gathering would not have compensated by the return, the price of labor being far more than the value of the crop.

The potatoes and other green crops have also suffered by the long drought following the frost in the early spring, and with the exception of four parishes, Glendaruel, Spring Hill, Smeaton, and Ascot, there has not been an average crop.

The vine crops. The quantity of ground planted with vines is on the increase, but the severe frost in the spring has greatly affected the usual produce.

Tobacco, as will be seen by the returns, has been more extensively cultivated this year, but as far as I could ascertain bad seed on the one hand and an unfavorable season on the other has affected the average crop. In addition I may state that the want of experience in cultivating the crop has retarded the full development of its value as a paying crop.

The hay crop has been deficient this year, so that there has been a short supply. Hay having been so very low in price last season, farmers have allowed the most of it to run to grain instead of cutting it for horse food.

The artificial grasses are not on the increase for ordinary feed of cattle, chiefly owing to the cost of labor for working the same.

I may state, in conclusion, that the rush to New Zealand has caused many of the tenant farmers of small holdings to desist their occupations as market gardeners, &c., with a view to more profitable employment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

JAMES GLENNON.

COUNTY OF RIPON.

SIR,

Ballaarat, 5th June, 1862.

In pursuance of your directions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the district over which I collected the agricultural statistics.

I have the honor to report, that I have found a great deficiency in the yield of all crops, both green and cereal, as compared with previous seasons in my district, which includes all the county of Ripon. I made enquiries in all cases when the yield appeared to be deficient, with a view to discover the causes that were supposed to have produced a short return, and I found that the deficiency in the yield, was in almost all instances attributed to the occurrence of frost in the latter end of the month of October. I beg to state that I have noted this fact, in almost all cases where the return was very small from this cause, in the margins of the occupiers' schedules. I found that all grain crops which were in *blossom* at the time were very much injured and in some cases rendered almost worthless; but such crops as were not so far advanced, which were only a small proportion, escaped injury. I also was informed, that crops lying on high grounds were not so much injured by the frost as those in low situations. The return of the hay crop, as compared with the number of acres cultivated, would be greater, only that a portion of the wheat and oat crop, which had been intended for a grain crop, was converted into hay on account of its having been damaged by the frost. Only a very small proportion of barley was cultivated in the district this season; and it proved even a more deficient crop than either the wheat or oats. On the whole it was the opinion of the farmers, that the yield of this year was little more than half what might be expected in a favorable season. Not much attention has yet been paid to planting vines, and from the enquiries I have made, I believe considerable doubts are entertained as to the suitability of the climate for their growth. There seems to be some disposition to grow tobacco, amongst farmers and others, in the county of Ripon; and those persons who have made a trial of this crop this year, appear to consider it satisfactory. In conclusion, I would remark, that the farmers have discarded manual labor as much as possible, and that a very large proportion of the grain crops is now reaped and thrashed by machinery.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

JOHN BURKE.

VILLIERS EAST AND HEYTESBURY.

SIR,

Warnambool, 19th June, 1862.

As Collector of Agricultural Statistics for the District of Villiers East and Heytesbury, I have the honor to lay before you the following remarks respecting the state of agriculture in such during the past year.

2. The number of holdings have increased as well as the area of land in occupation and cultivation. A slight decrease has taken place in the number of holdings in the parish of Wangoom, which is owing to some of the small freeholders in the vicinity of Dennington and Woodford having sold their properties during the past year. The increase shown in the area of purchased land in occupation is that sold under the Nicholson Land Act during the past year, most of which is in the occupation of the squatters who previously held the lands under license from the Crown. Extensive improvements have been effected on these lands since sold, in the way of fencing, drainage, &c., thereby improving the pasture, for which purpose they are chiefly used. A few small holders who selected land under this Act, in the parish of Yath Youang, for agricultural purposes, have abandoned the idea, and sold their lands to the adjoining squatter, finding that agriculture in such remote places would not pay.

3. Crown lands leased for other than pastoral purposes is that held under the leasing clause of the Nicholson Land Act, and which is also in the occupation of the squatters. A few occupation licenses are held in the parish of Mepunga, Purnim, and Tandarook. As yet there is little prospect of cultivation among these, the holders, in most instances, being dairymen and others, who occupy the land more for pastoral than agricultural purposes.

4. The area under cultivation shows an increase, though agriculture has been in a depressed state during the past year, owing to the low price for most descriptions of farming produce, and the exceedingly small yield, as shown in this year's returns. The cause of this short yield is due chiefly to the wet spring, which lasted up till about the 10th of December, thereby causing sow thistles and other weeds to grow to such an extent as to leave the crops in many instances useless. I have seen cultivation paddocks through the district into which the farmers turned their cattle, the crops in such not being worth reaping.

5. The area under wheat shows an increase, but a large decrease is found in the yield compared to that of former years; the flood in December, together with the blight which affected the crops in the parishes of Yangery, Merai, and Mepunga, will account in a great measure for the poor yield as shown in this year's returns; but the yield, small as it seems, is, if anything, above the correct return, inasmuch as that where the returns were collected before the former had thrashed in all such instances, were found from 15 to 20 per cent. less than the approximate return furnished at the time of collection.

6. Oats and barley have decreased both in the area under tillage as also in their respective yields; the low price offered last year for the former, and the difficulty in procuring a crop of the latter, owing to the ravages of the grub, gave the farmer but little encouragement in growing these descriptions of grain to any extent; but now that we are to have a Distillation Act, a large increase may be looked for in next year's returns.

7. Potatoes. An increase is shown in the area under this crop, but the yield, as in others, is far short of last year's returns. The chief cause of this is also owing to the wet season, as any which had been planted in marshy land or in the vicinity of any river or creek had been totally destroyed by the

flood which occurred on the 3rd of December. Many of the farmers whose crops were so lost, planted a second time, but the hot weather set in then so rapidly that it rendered them useless.

8. There is not much to note in the remaining crops excepting hay which shows a considerable decrease, but a sufficient quantity is grown to meet the requirements of the district along with that on hand since last year. Tobacco shows a slight increase, and is spoken favorably of as a paying crop.

9. Live Stock. The decrease as shown in the returns in the number of horses, horned cattle, and sheep, is accounted for through the stock depasturing on Crown lands being excluded from the returns of this year, an increase may be looked for in the number of sheep depasturing on purchased lands next year, as many of the farmers are laying down their lands under English grasses for that purpose. Most of the Farnham Survey is already stocked with sheep. A large number of stock are also depastured on Commons in this district, which are very badly managed, being under no supervision whatever, but it is to be hoped that the new Land Act will establish better regulations for their future management.

10. Mills, manufactories, &c., are much about the same as last year, with the exception of four reaping machines, which have been introduced to the district last harvest by Mr. Charles Brown, of Mepunga. A flour mill is also in progress at Dunkeld.

11. Private schools are not much on the increase, and, with one or two country exceptions, are confined to the town of Warrnambool, at which a few select pupils attend.

12. Having now touched on most of the items of importance, I trust that the foregoing remarks will afford you an explanation as to any discrepancy in the returns as furnished.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN HYLAND,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

Statistical Collector for Villiers East and Heytesbury.

COUNTY OF VILLIERS WEST.

SIR,

Tower Hill, 3rd May, 1862.

I have the honor to forward herewith the statistics of Villiers West for the current year.

With regard to these returns, a very marked deficiency will be apparent, more especially in the wheat crop; this has arisen principally from the ravages of an insect that attacks the root of the plant in a manner somewhat similar to the wire worm of the old country; it cuts the fibres, after which the plant dies; this is termed blight among our farmers; when we pull up one of the plants in the first stage of decline, it may be seen attempting to throw out fresh roots immediately above those that have been cut away, but its exhausted strength is insufficient for the task, and the result is gradual decay. Some of the very best soils about Tower Hill have been affected with this evil; lands that in other seasons have yielded from forty to sixty bushels of wheat per acre, have been reduced to from five to eight bushels by the ravages of this pest. Nothing but a change of cropping is at present supposed to be a remedy; there is, consequently, a great breadth of the wheat lands of this district that must be put under some other crop next season.

Potatoes are also a very light crop, which is in a measure owing to the wet weather of November and December, which, in low flat situations, left the crop either wholly or partially under water, so that the seed, where late planted, was quite rotted, and those that were considerably advanced were prevented of ever coming to maturity. This will account for the produce being marked "Nil" in many instances, where a considerable breadth of land had been planted; this is a frequent occurrence in the parish of Worrong.

A slight decrease in the number of holdings will be observed in the parish of Boram Boram, and more than a proportionate increase in that of Yalimba; this change has arisen from the parish boundary crossing the township of Penshurst, of which I was not previously aware.

Hoping that the returns are now finished in such a manner as will merit your satisfaction,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

JOHN OFFICER.

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

COUNTIES OF NORMANBY, DUNDAS, AND FOLLETT.

SIR,

Hochkirch, 28rd April, 1862.

Having concluded the collection of the agricultural statistics, I beg leave to make a few remarks on the state of agriculture and the fertility of the crops of the last season in those counties which I had an opportunity to see during my peripatations. It is evident by the Returns that Normanby takes the lead in agriculture in these counties; but the Returns also clearly show, that agriculture is only carried on in the primitive style of colonial agriculture. Wheat, with a little oats and barley, being almost the only returned produce of the farms, save small portions of hay and potatoes.

Root crops and fallow are nowhere to be found as a systematic part of husbandry, but only as trials on a small scale, or when new land is grubbed and cleared. This system, to crop the land year after year with wheat, has been peculiarly disastrous this last season. Early rains setting in at a time before the farmers had finished the thrashing of the previous crop saturated the land before the cultivator could take advantage of it, and by retarding other necessary operations compelled him to plough the land in a moister state than was desirable; and the unabated continuance of wet weather prevented a great many from sowing their seeds in due time. It is asserted to me by some, that they had their fields prepared from seven to nine weeks, some even eleven weeks, for the operation of sowing, but could not perform it, the land being too wet to be harrowed, or even to bear the beasts of burden, bullocks or horses necessary to draw the harrow. In consequence of this, a great part of the seeds sown in Normanby are sown late; but even those seeds sown under more favorable circumstances, in an earlier part of the season, carried on only a sickly existence, in consequence of the over-stock of humidity in the arable land, not relieved by proper drainage, nor deep tillage. When after the constant rain and some unparalleled strong night frosts ceased an uncommon dry season followed, which caked the formerly drenched soil to a brick-like mass, it is not to be wondered at that this year's crops should fall short of the preceding abundant harvest. Moreover, there have been damages done by grubs and caterpillars to a greater degree than the year before, and this principally on the most fertile lands; the grubs destroy the tender plants early in spring, the caterpillars appearing a short time before the ripening of the crops. These caterpillars, although known before, and doing much damage last season in some localities, appeared in large multitudes this season in different places, namely, in the oat field, first showing themselves only in a few places, namely, on the furrows: in a few days a whole field is overrun by myriads of these little darkish gray or black ravenous insects, who ascend the stalks of the oats, partly destroying the leaves, but once on the top, they seem to live only on the filament of the grains of oats, which they eat off close to the straw, thus the corn severed from the stalk drops to the earth and is lost to the farmer. The same insect makes its appearance in wheat and barley fields as well, but the damage done to these crops seems not so devastating. A remedy against these destructive insects is not known here; and considering that even a severe winter did not abate this plague, it is to be feared they may multiply to an alarming degree. Notwithstanding, the main cause of the deficiency of the crops in this county are an unusually long—and almost without interruption—rainy winter, insufficient drainage, and an immediately following dry and windy summer, accompanied by storms and hot winds.

Going over to the gardens, it is deplorable to observe the kitchen gardens of the farmers and small holders in such a state of neglect as they are at present. Only around Portland and Hamilton is some attempt at market gardening; in the more distant places the gardens are, with the exception of a few fruit trees, only devoted to potatoes. The aphid or blight, which destroyed for several years all the cabbage and turnip tribes and many other common garden plants, as well as the total absence of markets for surplus crops seems to have discouraged a great number from this useful branch of husbandry. In the vicinity of Portland, as well as Hamilton, are a multitude of small gardens, almost all attached to farms, which are kept in good order and where a number of fruit trees and vines are growing, which in an aggregate will, in a few seasons, show some influence in the produce of fruits, highly beneficial to the public, but being mostly only small pieces of half-acres or so in extent they could find no place in the schedules. The same remark I may make about the vineyards. Although there are a number of small attempts made in vinegrowing there are few farmers who hold half an acre planted with vines; most have only devoted small patches to this culture as a trial, and as, unhappily for this new branch of industry, this last season, as well as the preceding, has been very unfavorable, the ardour with which the cultivators began to plant is materially calmed, and little will be done this winter to enlarge existing vineyards or begin new ones. In this instance the severe frost in November, which did so much damage in the Ballarat district, although coming here a day or two later, did enormous damage to the grapes, being then in full blossom, destroying in most vineyards almost the whole crop. Besides this calamity the blight, which shows itself with black spots on the berry of the grape, and which did great damage last season, made its appearance and spoilt what the frost had left; it was, therefore, impossible to get any information of return, the yield being so insignificant that no one took notice of it. Wine making is, under these circumstances, out of question. A few gardens, which escaped frost and blight, yielded a middling crop of well flavored grapes, but the enthusiasm for vinegrowing is damped and many begin to doubt whether our changeable climate will be congenial to the culture of grapes.

The culture of tobacco did not find any patronage here; the little grown in this district is only for the purpose of sheepwash, and but little attention is paid to its culture. Remarkably large yields of any crops did not come under my notice, some of small yield did, but they were always over a whole neighborhood, and ostensibly all from the same causes, namely, long-continued wet, bad drainage, and consequent baked condition of the soil. For this reason, instances for particular remarks were difficult to fix on. I may remark that, in a few instances, as at Mount Eccles, Digby, Bransholme, &c., there are small beginnings of farmers trying to change their stock of horned cattle by degrees for small flocks of sheep, considering wool growing more remunerative than dairy produce, but attempts to supply summer food by root crops and other artificial means are not made yet.

The County of Dundas, situated in close proximity to Normanby, and under the same climatic influences, shows the same deficiency in fertility in last season's crops as the latter. The causes are also the same—an uncommonly wet winter, dry summer, late frost, and hot winds; and it would only be a repetition of what I said of Normanby to carry it farther out. Moreover, the system of farming followed in Dundas is the same as in Normanby, cereal crops without intermission, and no fallow. There has been also very little room for particular remarks, small yields being so common, that it was difficult to single any out being of particular interest.

A cause of great difficulty in Normanby, as well as in Dundas, has been the enumeration of the occupiers of land under occupation licenses. There are, undoubtedly, now more licensees on farms than are enumerated, but they are partly gone there since the collection took place, being before partly engaged in thrashing their own corn, or as helps to others, a great number of the licensees being farmers already; others who were on the land were difficult to find out, having neither tracks to their farms nor buildings on them; others, after their place was found out, proved to be absent in the bush, miles away, splitting posts and rails, &c., not coming home for weeks, and their families being in some other locality; besides, most who have not fenced in do not venture to bring their cattle, if they have got any, to the new farm, for fear of their straying and being impounded. These are enumerated elsewhere, so that at present there is nothing to enumerate. I, as well as my assistant, have done all we could to collect all who were actually on the land, and I presume we succeeded; but under such changeable circumstances, the collection is only correct to the date when the different districts are taken, and every day adds to the number of occupation licensees, who take possession of the land which they have selected.

The commons in both counties are at present still in an unsettled state, and it is difficult to say what number of cattle is running on the same. However, they are used by the farmers of the vicinity and the people in the townships who keep cattle. The cattle, therefore, is all enumerated in the schedules, with exception of those which belong to holdings of less than an acre, which are not required to be enumerated. Dairy stations not connected with farms or landed property, and only based on the run of the cattle on the commons, are not in existence in either of the counties.

In conclusion I beg to state, that these remarks contain the substance of my observations. I am sorry that a more vigorous system of farming, a greater variety of crops, and the culture of useful plants, have not given me an opportunity for more interesting observations; but I hope that the collection of the rural statistics in these counties will give that true account of the actual state of the same, and their resources, that is wanted, and that they are collected to your satisfaction.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HERRMANN KOOK,

Collector of Agricultural Statistics for Normanby,
Dundas, and Follett,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Acres cultivated for the last seven years, Number of	vii
Acres, Number of to each holder for the last six years	v
Agricultural Statistics, Ages of Vines (Table XXVII.)	20
" Approximate summaries issued	iii
" Cause of their late issue	iii
" Classification of Holdings, 1—Increase or decrease of each class of holdings— Number (Table X.)	9
" Classification of Holdings, 2—Increase or decrease of each class of holdings— Extent (Table XI.)	10
" Classification of Holdings, 3—General Summary (Table XII.)	10
" Classification of Holdings, 4—Land held and cultivated by each class of landholders (Table XIII.)	11
" Classification of Holdings, 5—Average produce raised by each class of land- holders (Table XIV.)	11
" Classification of Holdings, 6—Number of Holdings of each class (Table XV.)	12
" Classification of Holdings, 7—Extent of land in holdings of each class (Table XVI.)	12
" Classification of Holdings, 8—Extent cultivated by each class of landholders (Table XVII.)	13
" Classification of Holdings, 9—Extent placed under cereals by each class of landholders (Table XVIII.)	13
" Classification of Holdings, 10—Extent under green crops by each class of landholders (Table XIX.)	14
" Classification of Holdings, 11—Extent under hay by each class of landholders (Table XX.)	14
" Classification of Holdings, 12—Extent under green forage by each class of landholders (Table XXI.)	15
" Classification of Holdings, 13—Produce of cereals raised by each class of landholders (Table XXII.)	15
" Classification of Holdings, 14—Produce of green crops raised by each class of landholders (Table XXIII.)	16
" Classification of Holdings, 15—Produce of hay raised by each class of land- holders (Table XXIV.)	16
" Classification of Holdings, 16—Purchased land unconnected with squatting runs (Table XXV.)	17
" Classification of Holdings, 17—Tenure and size (Table XXVI.)	18
" For 1861-62	iii
" Grain crops reaped by machinery (Table XXVII.)	20
" Live Stock, 1—Summary of in Victoria (Table XXVII.)	21
" Live Stock, 2—Summary by Counties and Districts (Table XXIX.)	21
" Reports of Collectors of	23
" Summary Table I.—Land under each crop	3
" Summary Table II.—Produce of each crop	5
" Summary Table III.—Increase or decrease of land in occupation	6
" Summary Table IV.—Area of holdings	6
" Summary Table V.—Increase of tillage	7
" Summary Table VI.—Area under crop	7
" Summary Tables VII. and VIII.—Average produce	8

	PAGE
Agricultural Statistics, Summary Table IX.—Land held and cultivated under different descriptions	
of tenure	9
Summary tables and tabular results	1
Allotments of purchased land, attached to runs, average size of	vi
Anglesey, description of county of, (Appendix)	27
Appendix	23
Area under barley	ix
" cereals	ix
" oats	ix
" wheat	ix
Average area cultivated by each holder for the last six years	vii
" in the occupation of non-squatting landholders	vi
" extent cultivated by each holder in different counties	vii
" of occupied land to each individual of the population for the last six years	vi
" size of allotments of purchased land attached to runs	vi
" of farm holdings	vi
" of farms for the last five years	vi
Barley and malt imported during 1861, value of	ix
" area under	ix
" decrease in yield of	xi
" of area under	ix
" table showing increase or decrease of	xii
Beans, area under	ix
" compared with previous year	ix
" decrease in yield of	xi
Bere and Rye, area under	ix
" area under, compared with previous year	ix
" decrease in yield of	xi
Beilby, J. Wood, Report of, on County of Mornington (Appendix)	24
Brandy, decrease in number of gallons produced	xi
" number of gallons produced... ..	xi
Burke, John, Report of, on County of Ripon (Appendix)	32
Cattle, decrease in number of	xiv
Cereals, increase of area under	ix
" produce of... ..	xi
" compared with previous year	xi
" total area under	ix
" compared with previous year	ix
Class of holders cultivating most largely	viii
" of holdings in which decrease occurred	iv
" " greatest increase occurred	iv
" showing the highest numbers	iv
County having greatest proportion of cultivation to occupation	viii
" smallest proportion of cultivation to occupation	viii
Crown land rented in cultivation (not attached to runs)	xiv
" in occupation	xiv
" number of occupiers of (not attached to runs)	xiv
Crown lands, fencing on	vi
Crops, decrease in the yield of	x
" compared with previous year	x
" minor, area under	ix
" produce of	xi
" compared with previous year	xi
" table showing increase or decrease of	xiii
" nature of the	ix
" principal, 1861-2	xii
" mean of last seven years	x
" table showing increase or decrease of	xii
Cultivated Land, increase or decrease of, in different counties	vii
" number of acres for the last seven years	vii

	PAGE
Cultivation, area under (Summary Table VI.)	7
" Crown land rented, in (not attached to runs)	xiv
" number of acres of, under different descriptions of tenure (Table IX.)	9
" " of freehold land in (not attached to runs)	xiv
" of the land	vii
" per head of the population for the last seven years	viii
" proportion of land in, by freeholders, leaseholders, and squatters	xiv
" purchased land rented in (not attached to runs)	xiv
Dalhousie, description of county of (Appendix)	27
Dundas, description of county of (Appendix)	34
Errata	43
Evelyn, description of county of	27
Extent of land enclosed	vi
" " for the last four years...	vi
Fallow, area in	ix
" " compared with previous year	ix
" table showing decrease of land in	xiii
Farm holdings, average size of	vi
Farms and stations, live stock on, compared	xv
" average size of, for the last five years	vi
Fencing on Crown lands	vi
Fitzmaurice, Henry, Report of, on County of Evelyn (Appendix)	27
Fitzpatrick, Michael, Report of, on Counties of Dalhousie, Anglesey, and Rodney (Appendix)	27
Follet, description of county of (Appendix)	34
Freehold land in cultivation, number of acres of (not attached to runs)	xiv
" " occupation, number of acres of	xiv
" " number of occupiers of	xiv
Gardens and orchards	ix
" " table showing decrease of	xiii
Glennon, James, Report of, on County of Talbot (Appendix)	32
Grain crops reaped by machinery for the last three years	xii
Grapes, increase in quantity sold	xi
Green crops, area under	i
" " decrease in area, under some kinds of	ix
" " " of produce of	xi
" " produce of	xi
" " proportion of acres under, to 1000 of all crops	ix
" forage, area under	ix
" " decrease in area under	ix
" " proportion of acres under, to 1000 of all crops	ix
" " table showing increase or decrease of	xiii
Hay, area under	ix
" decrease in area under	ix
" produce of	xi
" " compared with previous year	xi
" proportion of acres under, to 1000 of all crops	ix
" table showing increase or decrease of	xiii
Heytesbury, report upon the county of (Appendix)	33
Holders, class of, cultivating largest areas	viii
" cultivating most largely, class of	viii
" of stock, number of	xv
Holdings, area of (Summary Table IV.)	6
" classes of, showing the highest numbers	iv
" classification of—1. Increase or decrease of each class of holdings (Table X.)	9
" " 2. Increase or decrease of each class of holdings—Extent (Table XI.)	10
" " 3. General Summary (Table XII.)	10
" " 4. Land held and cultivated by each class of landholders (Table XIII.)	11
" " 5. Average produce raised by each class of landholders (Table XIV.)	11
" " 6. Number of holdings of each class (Table XV.)	12
" " 7. Extent of land in holdings of each class (Table XVI.)	12

	PAGE
Holdings, classification of—8. Extent cultivated by each class of landholders (Table XVII.)	13
" " 9. Extent placed under cereals by each class of landholders (Table XVIII.)	13
" " 10. Extent under green crops by each class of landholders (Table XIX.)	14
" " 11. Extent under hay by each class of landholders (Table XX.)	14
" " 12. Extent under green forage by each class of landholders (Table XXI.)	15
" " 13. Produce of cereals raised by each class of landholders (Table XXII.)	15
" " 14. Produce of green crops raised by each class of landholders (Table XXIII.)	16
" " 15. Produce of hay raised by each class of landholders (Table XXIV.)	16
" " 16. Purchased land unconnected with squatting runs (Table XXV.)	17
" " 17. Tenure and size (Table XXVI.)	18
" class of, in which decrease occurred	iv
" " in which greatest increase occurred	iv
" falling off in average size of, in some of the counties	v
" (farm) average size of	v
" increase or decrease of land in different sized	iv
" number and extent of	iii
" of each class, increase or decrease of	iv
" size of, in different counties	v
Horses, increase in number of	xiv
Hyland, John, Report of, on Villiers East and Heytesbury (Appendix)	33
Increase in the number of occupiers	iv
" or decrease of holdings of each class	iv
" " of land in different sized holdings...	iv
James, John, Report of, on the District of South Bourke (Appendix)	23
Kook, Herman, Report of, on Counties of Normanby, Dundas, and Follett (Appendix)	34
Land cultivated by each holder for the last six years, average area of	vii
" " " in different counties, average extent of	vii
" cultivation of the	vii
" enclosed, extent of	vi
" " proportion of, to area in occupation	vii
" increase of, in occupation	iv
" in occupation in different counties	iv
" " for the last six years	iv
" tenure	xiv
" " table illustrative of, in Victoria	xiv
Live Stock	xiv
" " increase or decrease in different descriptions of	xv
" " on stations and on farms compared	xv
" " 1. Summary of, in Victoria (Table XXVIII.)	21
" " 2. Summary by counties and districts (Table XXIX.)	21
" " table of returns compared with previous year	xiv
Loddon, description of pastoral district of (Appendix)	31
Machinery, grain crops raised by	20
" used in reaping grain crops for the last three years...	xii
Maize, area under	ix
" " " compared with previous year	ix
" decrease in yield of	xi
Malt and Barley imported during 1861	ix
Mangel-wurzel, produce of	xi
" " " compared with previous year	xi
Milch cows on farms, number of	xv
Miller, H. H., Report of, on Pastoral district of the Murray (Appendix)	28
Millet, area under	ix
" " " compared with previous year	ix
" decrease in yield of	xi
Minor crops, area under	ix
" " produce of	xi
" " produce of compared with previous year	xi
" " table showing increase or decrease of	xiii
Mornington, description of county of (Appendix)	24

	PAGE
Murray, description of pastoral district of (Appendix)...	28
Nature of the crops	ix
Non-squatting landholders, average area of land in occupation of	vi
Normanby, description of county of (Appendix)	34
Number and extent of holdings	iii
" of occupiers for the last seven years	iii
Oats, acres of in 1000 of all crops	ix
" area under	ix
" decrease of yield	xi
" increase of area under... ..	ix
" produce of	xi
" table showing increase or decrease of	xii
Occupation, extent of land in, in different counties	iv
" " for the last six years	iv
" increase of land in	iv
" " or decrease of land in (Summary Table III.)	6
" land in, by freeholders, leaseholders, and squatters, proportion of	xiv
" number of acres of Crown land rented in, (not attached to runs)	xiv
" " freehold land in, (not attached to runs)	xiv
" " purchased land rented in, (not attached to runs)	xiv
Occupied land, average extent of to each individual of the population for the last six years	vi
" in cultivation for the last six years, proportion of	viii
Occupiers, increase in the number of	iv
" number of for the last seven years	iii
" of Crown land rented, number of (not attached to runs)	xiv
" of freehold land, number of	xiv
" of purchased land attached to runs, number of	xiv
" " rented, number of (not attached to runs)	xiv
Officer, John, Report of, on Villiers West (Appendix)	34
Onions, area under	ix
" produce of	xi
Orchards and gardens	ix
" table showing decrease of	xiii
Pastoral licenses issued, number of	xv
Peas, area under	ix
" " compared with previous year	ix
" decrease in yield of	xi
Pigs, decrease in number of	xiv
Potatoes, area under	ix
" increase of area under	ix
" produce of	xi
" " compared with previous year	xi
" proportion of acres under, to 1000 of all crops	ix
" table showing increase or decrease of	xii
Principal crops, 1861-2	xii
" " increase or decrease of	xii
Produce	x
" average (Summary Tables VII. and VIII.)	8
" causes for the falling off in	x
" of cereals	xi
" " compared with previous year	xi
" " each crop (Summary Table II.)	5
" of green crops	xi
" " decrease in	xi
" of hay	xi
" of oats	xi
" of onions	xi
" of tobacco	xi
" " compared with previous year	xi
" of wheat	x

	PAGE
Proportion of cultivation to the population for the last seven years	viii
" different crops to every thousand acres	ix
" land enclosed to area in occupation	vi
" occupied land in cultivation for the last six years	viii
Purchased land attached to runs, number of occupiers of	xiv
" average size of allotments of, attached to runs	vi
" rented, in cultivation (not attached to runs)	xiv
" " number of acres of, in occupation (not attached to runs)	xiv
Reports of collectors of agricultural statistics	23
Ripon, description of county of (Appendix)	32
Rodney, description of county of (Appendix)	27
Rye, area under	ix
" " compared with previous year	ix
" decrease in yield of	xi
Sheep, increase in number of	xiv
Sorghum, area under	ix
" " compared with previous year	ix
" decrease in yield of	xi
South Bourke district, description of (Appendix)	23
Squatters, number of	xv
Stations and farms, live stock on, compared	xv
Stock, number of holders of	xv
Talbot, description of county of (Appendix)	32
Tenure, land held and cultivated under different descriptions of	9
" of land	xiv
" " in Victoria, table, illustrative of	xiv
Tillage, average area of by each holder for the last six years	vii
" increase of	vii
" " Summary Table V	7
" " or decrease of, in different Counties	vii
Tobacco, area under	ix
" decrease in produce of	xi
" increase of area under	ix
" produce of	xi
" " compared with previous year	xi
Tulloch, J. Thorold, Report of, on Pastoral District of the Loddon (Appendix)	31
Turnips, produce of	xi
" " compared with previous year	xi
Value of barley and malt imported during 1861	ix
Villiers East, description of district of (Appendix)	33
" West, description of district of (Appendix)	34
Vine, increase in produce of the	xi
" produce of the	xi
Vines, ages of (Table XXVII.)	20
" area under	ix
" increase in area under	ix
" number and ages of, for the last two years	xi
" " planted during the year	xii
" table showing increase of	xiii
Watson, James, Report of, on District of West Bourke (Appendix)	24
West Bourke district, description of (Appendix)	24
Wheat, area under	ix
" increase of area under	ix
" number of bushels of to each individual of the population	xi
" produce	x
" " increase of yield compared with previous season	x
" quantity grown and imported in 1858-9, 60-1 (footnote)	xi
" table showing increase or decrease of	xii
Wine, increase in quantity produced	xi
" number of gallons produced	xi

ERRATA.

Page 3, Table I., Dundas, *read* 110,957 acres of purchased land, *instead of* 110,937 acres ; and Villiers, *read* 541 acres of land under barley, *instead of* 54 acres.

Page 9, Table IX., column "Extent of Holdings," *after* 542,761 acres rented from private individuals, *insert* † and at the bottom of the table *insert* the following footnote:—† This number includes 4,101 acres rented from the Crown, and held jointly with land rented from private individuals.

Page 18, footnote 17, *read* 1,625,399 acres, *instead of* 1,604,575 acres, and *transpose* the whole footnote with footnote 1 on page 19.

Page 19, place ¹ as reference to footnote on last line *instead of* last line but one, and *transpose* the footnote with footnote 17 on page 18.